Cornell University Library

BOUGHT WITH THE INCOME
FROM THE

SAGE ENDOWMENT FUND

THE GIFT OF

Henry W. Sage

1891

4.25.9

9/3/97

Cornell University Library
Z241 .B52 1881

+
The boke of Saint Albans.

3 1924 031 031 184
olin Overs

Cornell University
Library

The original of this book is in
the Cornell University Library.

There are no known copyright restrictions in
the United States on the use of the text.

<http://www.archive.org/details/cu31924031031184>

The Boke of Saint Albans

The
Boke of Saint Albans

BY
DAME JULIANA BERNERS

CONTAINING
TREATISES ON HAWKING, HUNTING,
AND COTE ARMOUR:

PRINTED AT SAINT ALBANS BY THE SCHOOLMASTER-PRINTER IN 1486
REPRODUCED IN FACSIMILE

With an Introduction by

WILLIAM BLADES
AUTHOR OF "THE LIFE AND TYPOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM CAXTON"

LONDON
ELLIOT STOCK, 62 PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

1881
L O

“Manhood I am, therefore I me delyght
To hunt and hawke, to nourish up and fede
The greyhounde to the course, the hawke to th’ flight,
And to bestryde a good and lusty stede.”

From SIR THOMAS MORE’S Poems.

Introduction.

SEVERAL independent printing presses were established in England before the close of the fifteenth century; and from them issued numerous books which are invaluable to all students of antiquity from the light they throw upon the social habits and literary progress of our nation. Of these it may safely be said that not one exceeds in interest that work of an unknown typographer, which is here presented in facsimile, and which, from the town in which it was compiled, as well as printed, is known to all bibliographers as "The Book of St. Albans." This work has always been a favourite, partly because our feelings are appealed to in favour of the writer who for centuries has taken rank as England's earliest poetess, and is still, in all our Biographical Dictionaries, reckoned among "noble authors;" and partly because we love mysteries, and a mystery has always enshrouded the nameless printer. The subjects, too, so curiously alliterative—Hawking, Hunting, and Heraldry, have an enticing and antique flavour about them, being just those with which, at that period, every man claiming to be "gentle" was expected to be familiar; while ignorance of their laws and language was to confess himself a "churl."

As to the language and orthography of the book, it is a never-failing source of interest, being quite different from any other printed work of the fifteenth century, except the St. Albans' Chronicle from the same press. Among bibliographers it ranks as "*rariſſimus*," the known copies being so few that they might probably be counted on the fingers of one hand.

Looking at the book, then, all round, it will be a convenient plan to consider these subjects separately, and to treat the volume in its four aspects of Authorship, Typography and Bibliography, Subject-matter, and Philology.

CHAPTER I.

Authorship.

HISTORIANS and Biographers, together with Librarians and Bookfellers, have a natural antipathy to anonymous books; and, wherever they can, are willing to accept the smallest amount of evidence as proof of paternity. It saves much trouble and avoids numerous errors in cataloguing, when a recognised name can be associated with an anonymous work. From this tendency a bad habit has arisen of attributing to particular writers books concerning which the evidence of authorship is doubtful, if not altogether untrustworthy.

In this very book we have a striking instance of such erroneous attribution. The three treatises, of which the book is made up, are quite distinct, and to a portion only of one of these is there any author's name attached. Yet that name, "Dam Julyans Barnes," altered by degrees to "Dame Juliana Berners," is now universally received as the name of the authoress of the whole volume. With even less show of reason she is credited with the authorship of a "Treatise on Fishing" for which there is not the shadow of evidence, that treatise having been added ten years later by Wynken de Worde, who, when reprinting the Book of St. Albans, thought that the subject of Fishing would complete the work as a Gentleman's Vade Mecum.

There are really four distinct treatises in the Book of St. Albans, although the two last being on Heraldry are generally counted as one.

The first is on Hawking; to this no name of the author is attached, but it has a prologue which no one acquainted with the other writings of the printer can doubt to be his. Of this we shall have more to say anon.

The second tractate is on Hunting: it is specially associated with the name of Dame Juliana Berners, and will require a more extended elucidation than the others.

Here the evidence of authorship is as good as for most pieces of fifteenth-century production—a period at which literary rights did not exist, and when the scribe, if at all acquainted with the subject upon which the book he was copying treated, did not scruple to interpolate his own ideas, and that without any egotistical vanity, but merely from a feeling that all books being written for the good of men, and not from vanity in the author, it was a duty to improve them where possible. But as improvement mostly meant the addition of something on the same subject taken from another manuscript, we have the constant occurrence of one MS. being a compilation of two or three others, and yet appearing under the name of the last compiler.

In this treatise on Hunting we have the express statement at the end of the twenty-fourth page—"Explicit Dame Julyans Barnes." This might certainly apply to the transcription only, but, when taken with Wynken de Worde's version, the probability is, that the lady compiled as well as wrote it. In the reprint by Wynken de Worde, only ten years later than the original, he varies the colophon thus:—"¶ Explicit dame Julyans Bernes doctryne in her booke of huntynge," the whole reprint ending "Enprynted at westmestre by Wynkyn the Worde the yere of thyncarnacōn of our lorde . M . CCCC . lxxxxvj." So that he, a contemporary, evidently believed her to be the authoress. Later authorities attributed the whole book to her pen, but as they were in possession of no more evidence than we now are, and probably not so much, we should attach no weight to such statements, which were founded simply on a vivid imagination.

But what is known of the lady who is admitted to have compiled the twenty-four pages on Hunting? Who was Dame Julians Barnes? Here, unless a sentimental and inventive sympathy be employed to throw an artificial light upon the darkness, we are in total ignorance. A biography of her has certainly been written, and all our Dictionaries and Encyclopædias devote a page or two to her history, which, in 1810, under Haslewood's nurture, attained its full development. Even so far back as 1549, or nearly a century after her supposed death, the learned Bale, who wrote an account of all our English celebrities, allows his gallantry to bedeck her memory with garments fine. "*Fœmina illustris!*" he exclaims, "*corporis et animi dotibus abundans ac forma elegantia spectabilis*" (An illustrious lady! abundantly gifted, both in body and mind, and charming in the elegance of her mien). Considering that the name of the lady is the whole of the text upon which Bale had to build, this is by no means a bad specimen of imaginative biography, and became a good foundation for future commentators. The story, however, fared rather badly at first; for Holinshed, in 1577, while echoing Bale very exactly, is made, by a curious error of the printer, who mistook the letters *rn* for *m*, to call the authoress Julyan Bemmes; while Baker in his Chronicles, too careless even to refer to the original text, adds another blunder to the story, and, thinking that Julyan must be a man's name, dubs the authoress "a gentleman of excellent gifts, who wrote certain treatises of Hawking and Hunting."

Chauncy, in 1700 (History of Hertfordshire), restored her sex to the lady, and then set to work upon making a family history for her. His first discovery was that, being a "Dame," she was of noble blood. Finding also that the family name of Lord Berners was, in olden time, spelt occasionally Barnes, he soon supplied a father for our authoress, in the person of Sir James Berners. And so the game of making history went on merrily up to the time of Joseph Haslewood, who, in 1810, reprinted Wynken de Worde's

edition of the Book of St. Albans, and supplied a full-blown biography of the authoress, giving particulars of her birth and education, the occupations of her youthful days, and a most imposing pedigree. Let us quote Haslewood's own words: "Julyans, or Juliana, Barnes, otherwise Berners, who has been generally designated as the authoress of the present volume, is supposed to have been born, towards the latter end of the fourteenth century, at Roding-Berners, in the county of Essex. The received report is that she was the daughter of Sir James Berners, whose son was created Baron Berners, temp. Henry IV., and that she once held the situation of Priores of Sopwell Nunnery, in Hertfordshire." He then attributes to her the authorship of all four works in the Book of St. Albans. The difficulty of accounting for a lady so placed writing upon such subjects, is cleverly, if not satisfactorily settled by assuming that she passed her teens at court, partaking of the amusements of the field, and writing for her own use a commonplace book on various subjects. Then retiring through disappointment (doubtless a love affair) to a cloister, her rank raised her to the position of priores. There in her seclusion, writing amidst the solitude of listless hours and vain regrets, she versified the general rules of sport from her own pleasant recollection, and from the diaries of her youthful happiness, which fortunately she had preserved. If we remember the mania which seized all classes for diary-keeping at the beginning of this century, when Haslewood wrote this, it will deepen our sense of humour to note that he attributes private diary-keeping to a young lady who lived *ante* 1450.

But enough of such sham biography; let us return to facts.

The word "Dame" did not in the fifteenth century, as it does now, imply any connection with a titled family, it meant simply Mistress or Mrs. Chaucer speaks of Dame Partlet in this sense; and had the Dame Julyans Barnes of the fifteenth century lived now, she would have been just "Mrs. Barnes."

Similarity of name in history, like similarity of sound in philology,

is a will-o'-the-wisp which has led many a writer into a bog. Allowing that Lord Berners' name was sometimes spelt Barnes, is that sufficient reason for making our authorefs a member of his family? I think not.

That the greater portion of the book on Hunting was compiled by Mistrefs Barnes, is probably correct,* and had she written much more, and produced even an original work on the subject, she would not have stood alone, even at that early period, as an authorefs. Crystine de Pisan, two of whose works were printed by Caxton, was contemporary with Julians Barnes, and left not only numerous original writings behind her—one of which was upon the Art of War—but left her mark, and that no mean nor ignoble one, upon the political course and moral development of her countrymen. But Dame Julyans' work upon Hunting is certainly not original, as indeed very few works upon any subject were at that period. This is evident from a glance at the text and the grouping of the subjects. It begins with distinguishing the varieties of beafts and their ages; the proper names by which to designate the beafts, singly and together; on hunting and dressing a Roe, a Boar, a Hare; of flaying; of the horns of a Roebuck; of the Hart; of the seasons; of the Hare. Then follows, from another source, an interpolation of a discourse between a Master of the Hunt and his man, going over portions of the same ground again; and this ended, we get back again to the original MS. and the dismemberment of various beafts. All through, with the exception of the interpolated conversation, the text is addressed to "My deare childe." Thus we read—"Do so, my child;" "Think what I say, my son;" "My lief childer;" "Say, child, where you go? my dame taught you so." Evidently that portion was originally written for a mother to use

* Taking Berners and Barnes to be the same word, it is curious to note—in connection with the work attributed to Dame Juliana, viz., *The Book of Hunting*—that the masters of that sport employed men called *Berners*, to be ready with relays of horses and to feed the hounds.—See Halliwell's "Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words."

as a school-book, by which her son would learn to read, and, at the same time, become familiar with the terms of venery.

In the Bodleian Library is a small manuscript on the Terms of the Chase, the beginning of which is:—

“Mi dere fones, where ye fare, be frith or by fell,
Take good hede in his tyme how Triftram wol tell.”

This manuscript was probably copied by some youth as a school-exercise, which would account for the following odd colophon—
“Explicit, expliceat, ludere scriptor eat.”

Compare the above with the opening stanza of the verses we attribute to Mistress Barnes:—

“Wheresoever ye fare, by frith or by fell,*
My dear child, take heed how Triftram doth you tell.” †

The rest of the Oxford MS. is in similar accord with the print, but nowhere in it is there a word about Mistress Barnes.

The words “Explicit Dam Julyans Barnes” have been considered to prove that the lady was alive when the book was printed. If, however, Sir James Berners were her father, of which there is no evidence, she must have been close upon a hundred years old in 1486, as he died in 1390. But this is importing a needless difficulty into the theory, which is not rendered more probable by making the authoress and printer contemporary.

It may here be as well to say a few words about Sopwell Nunnery, over which, without a particle of evidence, our authoress is supposed to have presided. Sopwell Nunnery, Hertfordshire, was founded about 1140, under the rule of St. Benedict, and subject to the Abbot of St. Albans, from which it was not far

* “By frith or by fell” = by forest or by plain; but see Halliwell’s Dictionary.

† Sir Triftram, the well-known knight of the Round Table, was a mighty hunter, and the great authority upon all subjects connected with the chase. Popular belief attributed to him the origin of all the special terms used in hunting, and his name was invoked to give authority to any statement upon this subject, just as in a later century the arithmetical rules of Cocker give rise to the popular phrase—“According to Cocker.”

distant. The rule of life among the inmates was very severe, and at the first the nuns were enclosed under locks and bolts, made additionally sure by the seal, on the door, of the Abbot for the time being (Chauncy's History, p. 466). How long this lasted, and how the nuns liked it, history saith not; but, in 1338, a re-organisation had become imperative, and the Abbot of St. Albans, among other instructions, ordered that no nun should lodge out of the house, and no guest within it (Newcome, p. 468). There does not seem much scope left here for the Priores to take an active part in field sports, though a hundred and fifty years later, which was about the period of our "Dame," many relaxations of the strict rules may have become common. But, then, we have apparently accurate lists of all the Prioreesses of Sopwell in the fifteenth century, and the name of Juliana Barnes does not appear at all in them. The known dates are these:—In 1416, Matilda de Flamsted was Prioress. Four years before her death, which was in 1430, she was succeeded by Letitia Wyttenham. The next whose name is known was Joan Chapell; the date of her appointment is not recorded, but as she was set aside in 1480 on account of her age, she had probably occupied the position for many years. In 1480, Elizabeth Webb succeeded Joan Chapell.

What is really known of the Dame is almost nothing, and may be summed up in the following few words. She probably lived at the beginning of the fifteenth century, and she possibly compiled from existing MSS. some rhymes on Hunting.

There is still the authorship of the other parts of the book to determine, and if similarity of wording and phraseology may be taken as evidence, they were all from one pen.

At the end of the book on Heraldry the printer has put the following—"Here endeth the book of Blasing of Arms translated and compiled together at Seynt Albons." Here we have the printer's own statement as to the origin of his text, and doubtless this, as well as the treatise on Hawking, were made up or "compiled" from more

than one manuscript in French. Haslewood gives a list of such as are in the British Museum, in several of which portions of the printed work are contained. Works on Hunting and Hawking were not uncommon in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and are still found in all large collections of manuscripts. There were several in the libraries of the Dukes of Burgundy in the fifteenth century, and many are still extant in the national collections of England and France.

The other tractates in the volume have an origin very similar to that of the Book of Hunting. The Book of Hawking is an evident compilation from several manuscripts, which accounts perhaps for its deficiency in arrangement and want of continuity. The Book of Coat Armour also has two distinct sources in contemporary works, one of which was the "De Officio Militari" of Nicholas Upton. From this the schoolmaster copied Book IV. almost word for word, supplementing it from "The Book of the Lineage of Coat Armour," as stated already. The only other literary work which can be attributed to our printer is the extensive compilation known as the St. Albans' Chronicle or the *Fructus Temporum*. But neither in the Chronicle, where he simply combined two histories into one, nor in the Book of St. Albans, which is also a compilation, does the schoolmaster show any literary ability above the average of scholars of his period.

As specimens of the schoolmaster's powers of composition we annex the following, the originals of which can be seen in the ensuing facsimile pages :—

Prologue to the Book of Hawking.

"In so much that gentlemen and honest persons have great delight in Hawking, and desire to have the manner to take hawks: and also how and in what wise they should guide them ordinally: and to know the gentle terms in communing of their hawks: and to understand their sicknesses and infirmities, and to know medicines for them according, and the many notable terms that be used in hawking

both of their hawks and of the fowls that their hawks shall slay. Therefore this book following in a due form shows very knowledge of such pleasure to gentlemen and persons disposed to see it."

Prologue to Mistress Barnes' Compilation on Hunting.

"Likewise, as in the Book of Hawking afore said are written and noted the terms of pleasure belonging to gentlemen having delight therein, in the same manner this book following sheweth to such gentle persons the manner of Hunting for all manner of beasts, whether they be beasts of Venery, or of Chace, or Rascal. And also it sheweth all the terms convenient as well to the hounds as to the beasts afore said. And in certain there be many diverse of them as it is declared in the book following."

Prologue to the Book of Coat Armour.

"Here in this book following is determined the lineage of Coat Armours: and how gentlemen shall be known from ungentle men, and how bondage began first in angel and after succeeded in man kind, as it is here showed in process, both in the childer of Adam and also of Noe, and how Noe divided the world in three parts to his three sons. Also there be showed the nine colours in Arms figured by the nine orders of Angels, and it is showed by the fore said colours which be worthy and which be royal; and of regalities which be noble and which be excellent. And there be here the vertues of Chivalry, and many other notable and famous things, to the pleasure of noble persons shall be showed, as the works following witnesse, whosoever liketh to see them and read them, which were too long now to rehearse. And after these notable things afore said followeth the Blasing of all manner Arms in Latin, French, and English."

So wrote the schoolmaster. Let us now see what kind of book this is typographically.

CHAPTER II.

Typography and Bibliography.

LD books must be loved, and their idiosyncrasies carefully studied, before they will yield up *all* their treasures ; that done, the observant lover will obtain possession of both soul and body ; he may revel in the intellectual feast provided by the author, or he may study the material and mechanical features of the books as represented by the peculiarities of paper and the habits and customs of the various printers. Then, by grouping these as a botanist does his flowers, according to their organisation into classes, orders, genera, and species, he may extract from his volumes true replies to questions which otherwise would remain hidden for ever. So true is the dictum, "The Mind it is which sees, and not the Eye alone."

Many bibliophiles, however, of education and taste have been positively blind when outside the circle of their own particular studies. So it was with the Rev. Dr. M'Neille, a well-known critic and book-collector of sixty years ago. When addressing Dr. Dibdin he wrote thus of "The Book of St. Albans"—"This book is itself useless, and only a *bon morcean* for the quizzical collector." With such feelings towards one of the most curious works which this country produced during the infancy of the printing press, it was simply impossible that the interest of its pages should be revealed to him ; and however rich in divinity and *editiones principes* of the classics the library of the

worthy doctor may have been, it is evident that our Book of St. Albans could never have been aught but an alien on *his* book-shelves.

The works printed by William Caxton were almost without exception in the English tongue, while the contemporary presses of Oxford, St. Albans, and Machlinia were nearly all in Latin. Of the eight books at present known to have been printed at St. Albans, the only two in English were the "Fructus Temporum" and the work under review. The "Fructus" or St. Albans' Chronicle is the same as that printed two years previously by Caxton, with the addition of certain ecclesiastical events and Papal chronology, probably added by the printer himself to please the monks.

The Book of St. Albans' and the St. Albans' Chronicle make a class of themselves; but as it is impossible to understand their position without a glance at the other works from the same press, we will give a tabulated description of the whole eight.

BOOKS PRINTED AT ST. ALBANS IN FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

	Title of Book.	Language.	Size.	Date of Printing.	No. of Printed Leaves.	Type.	Size of Printed Page.	Signatures.	Printed Initials.	Ink.	Device.	Woodcuts.	Lines in Page.
1	Augustini Dacti elegancie	Latin	4to	n. d.	18	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	none	none	black	none	none	36
2	Laur: de Saona Rhetorica nova	Latin	4to	1480	181	2-1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	signed	none	black	none	none	24
3	Alberti quest. de modo Significandi.	Latin	4to	1480	46	3-1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	signed	none	black	none	none	32
4	Joan: Canonici Quest. sup. Phys. Arift.	Latin	fol.	1481	174	3	8 × 5	signed	none	black	none	none	44
5	Exempla sacre scripture	Latin	4to	1481	83	3	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	signed	none	black	none	none	32
6	Ant. Andreæ super Logica Aristotelis	Latin	4to	1482	335	3	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	signed	none	black	none	none	32
7	Chronicles of England	Engl.	fol.	1483?	295	2	8 × 5	every leaf signed	yes	black & red	with	yes	32
8	The Book of St. Albans	Engl.	fol.	1486	88	2-4	8 × 5	signed	yes	black & red	with	yes	32

But who was the printer? What was his name? Was he associated with the great Abbey? and is there any internal or external evidence in his works to connect him with any other printer or any other town?

The only notice we have of the printer is an accidental one by Wynken de Worde, who, in reprinting the St. Albans' Chronicle, says

in the colophon, "Here endith this present Chronicle . . . compiled in a book and also enprinted by our sometime Schoolmaster of St. Alban." He was a schoolmaster, then, and this will account for the nature of his early works, all scholastic and all in Latin. Not till the end of his typographical career did he realize the fact that the printing-press, instead of being the hobby of a few learned men, was the educator of the people, the whole nation; and then he gave his countrymen what they wanted—a history of their own country and a book upon the whole (secular) duty of the gentleman, as then understood.

The name of the schoolmaster-printer is quite unknown. No notice of him is found in the records of the Abbey, nor does he appear in any contemporary document. Yet here, as in Mistress Barnes's case, imagination has come to the rescue and a legendary name has been provided.

Finding that the Prologue to the Book of Hawking began with the words, "*Infomuch* as gentle men and honest persons have great delight in Hawking;" finding also that the St. Alban's Chronicle from the same press began thus: "*Infomuch* as it is necessary;" and bearing in mind that certain old authors had veiled *their* names in the first words of their works, Dr. Chauncy arrived at the sagacious conclusion that the St. Albans printer wished to veil *his* name, which really was "Infomuch." The joke, for it almost seems like one, does not bear even the scrutiny which itself invites, for although the schoolmaster uses the words in two other places, in neither case are they at the beginning of a chapter.* It should be added that in this the worthy historian of Herefordshire only followed the lead of both Bale and Pits.

Was he connected with the Abbey? I think not. There is not a word to suggest such a connection, although we may take it for granted that the Abbot and his fraternity could not have frowned upon

* On sig. a j recto of "Cote Armour" is "Infomuch as all gentlenes comes of God;" and upon sig. b iij verso is "Infomuch that in the fifth quadrat," &c. The use of the word in these cases could have no veiled meaning, and it was probably only a peculiarity of diction which had become a habit with the schoolmaster.

the printer, or he would never have established himself. His imprints all mention the town of St. Albans, but never the Abbey, and his position was probably similar to that of Caxton, who was simply a tenant of the Abbot of Westminster, but, so far as is known, nothing more.

Was he connected with Caxton and the Westminster presses? Without a shadow of doubt I say, No! Mr. E. Scott, of the MS. department in the British Museum, has indeed strung together a number of specimens to show that the Schoolmaster was employed by Caxton, and that all the books without date or place hitherto attributed to Westminster were really printed at St. Albans. But internal evidence is against any such gratuitous assumption. There is nothing in common between the two printers in any of their habits or customs except the possession of Caxton's No. 3 type. This is the only one of Caxton's types used outside his own office (for W. de Worde, his successor in house and business, must not be regarded as a separate printer). Caxton employed it from his arrival in England in 1477 till 1484, when it makes its last appearance in the headings of "*Æsop*," the "*Order of Chivalry*," and "*The Golden Legend*." In 1485 Caxton obtained a new fount, similar in shape and character, and from that time the old No. 3 disappears to make way for the new and smaller type No. 5. This being more suited to the taste of the day, we find the larger and worn fount passing over to the country presses of St. Albans, where the Schoolmaster first uses it in 1486, being the identical year in which its successor appears in Caxton's "*Royal Book*." We may here observe that after the stoppage of the St. Albans' Press the same fount finds its way back again and is seen in W. de Worde's reprint, in 1496-97, of the two English St. Albans books. But the discovery of a copy of Caxton's *Boethius* in the old Grammar School at St. Albans, and the numerous fragments of old books extracted from its covers, are quoted as confirming the idea. Yet the book itself and all these fragments were from Westminster, not a single one being from a known St. Albans book, and they included the Caxton "*Chronicles*," 1480, the "*Dictes*," 1477, and the

still earlier "Life of Jafon;" so that we had better at once remove the whole Westminster prefs, dated and undated, to St. Albans, if such an argument is to have any force. These fragments, indeed, can only point to the fact that the copy of Boethius was bound in the printing office, as was commonly the case with the books from Caxton's prefs.

Again, Mr. Scott draws attention to the fact that a page of the St. Albans' Book, 1486, has been copied by a contemporary writer on to the blank leaves of one of Caxton's earliest books. 'Tis true; but this copying of part of one book into another, printed ten years before, has no typographical bearing whatever. Lastly, the name Causton appears in an old St. Albans' Register of the early part of the fifteenth century. But this, again, means positively nothing. Caxton's name was not at all uncommon; there were Caustons or Caxtons in nearly every English county, and I have quite a long list of them.

It is highly probable that Caxton, while at Westminster, in the van of all the literature of his day, would have communications of some sort with the important town of St. Albans; but that the two printers assisted one another in the production of books, is, so far as any evidence goes, a pure fiction.

Let us now glance at the bibliographical aspect of the book.

The work itself has no title. It is difficult in our time, accustomed as we are to "teeming millions" of books, each with its own title-page, to conceive a period when the prefs sent out works without even the shadow of a title-page. Before the invention of printing, the author simply headed his first page with the name of the work, as "Here begins the Confessio Amantis," or "Hic incipit Parvus Catho," and, without preface or more ado, the text commenced. Sometimes even this little notification was omitted, and, as in Caxton's "Jafon," "The Chefs Book," "Tulle," and many other fifteenth-century books, the subject of the work had to be learned by reading the text. So it is with the book now under review; it comprises four distinct works, but to one only is there any heading, and that has the bare line "Incipit liber armorum."

The first, "The Book of Hawking," starts straight off—"This is the manner to keep Hawks," and occupies three signatures, **a**, **b**, and **c**, of eight leaves each, and fig. **D**, which has but four leaves, on purpose that this portion might be complete alone, if so desired. The same idea controlled the arrangement of "The Book of Hunting," which, beginning on fig. **e j**, ends with Dame Juliana's "Explicit" on the recto of fig. **f iiii**. This left the last seven pages of the quaternion to be filled up. Now it was a common practice, both with the scribes and with the early printers, when they got to the end of their text and found that a page or two of blank paper was left, to occupy the blank pages with such common household aphorisms or popular rhymes as came easily to the memory, or were at hand in some other book. So here the schoolmaster-printer fills up his vacant pages with a number of odd sentences and rhymes, most of which occur over and over again in numerous manuscripts of early poetry. Among others we notice the well-known :—

" Arise erly,
 ferue God deuouteli,
 and the world befily."
 &c. &c.

Also the folks proverb :—

" Too wyues in oon hous,
 Too cattys and oon mous,
 Too dogges and oon boon,
 Theis shall neū accorde ī oon."

Then the list of proper terms to be used by gentlemen and thote curious in their speech is of very common occurrence :—

" An herde of Hertis
 An herde of all mañ dere
 A pride of Lionys
 A sleuth of Beeris."
 &c. &c.

This was evidently copied from some MS., and ends with "¶ Explicit," and nothing more. On the next page we have the proper terms for carving or dismembering beasts, fowls, and fishes, followed on the last leaf by a list of bishoprics and provinces.

Having thus filled up all his leaves, the printer begins his third subject on a fresh signature, and introduces the "Liber Armorum" with the Preface (already printed). A long work on the "Blasing of Arms" follows, beginning on fig. **¶ j**, and ending on fig. **¶ 10**.

This is extremely interesting, both in matter and in the very rude woodcut representations of armorial bearings with which the text is profusely illustrated. Except in one or two cases of uncommon tints, these are all colour-printed, as are the initials to paragraphs. In the Grenville copy, the pressman having forgotten to roll the "forme," the initials all appear in that semi-tinted state which would be the natural result of such an omission. We notice, too, that where the coats of arms require, say, three colours on one page, then the initials are also in three colours; but if only one colour is required for the arms, only one colour, and that the same, is used for the initials. Occasionally, where a peculiar colour was necessary, a brush was used to insert that tint by hand.

In workmanship the St. Albans printer, especially in the English books, is much inferior to the contemporary issue from the Westminster press. The types are worse, the arrangement worse, the presswork worse, and the ink worse. From this point of view alone, the theory that he would print for Caxton so much better than he did for himself, is not worth serious consideration.

The Book of St. Albans went through many editions, particulars of which are difficult to obtain.

1486. The Booke of St. Albans (Brit. Mus.). 149-. By Wynken de Worde "at the fygne of the Sonne." 1496. By Wynken de Worde (Brit. Mus.). 15—. By W. Powell. "Imprinted at London in Fletestrete at the fygne of George next to saynt Dunston's Church by Wyllyam Powell. 15—. By W. Copland. "Imprinted at London in Flete Street at the fygne of the Rose Garlande by Wylliam Copland for Richard Tottell" (Brit. Mus.).	15—. By W. Copland. "In Lothebury" 4to. 15—. By W. Copland. "In faynt Martyns parish in the Vinetre upon the three crane wharfe." 1548? By W. Copland. "Imprynted at London in the Vyentre vppon the thre Craned Wharfe by Wyllyam Copland." 1550. By W. Powell. "Hawkyngge Huntynge and Fisshynge." 8vo. London. 1551? By Abraham Vele.

15—. By Henry Tab. "Imprynted at London in Paul's chyrch yarde by me Hēry Tab" (Brit. Mus.). 15—. By J. Waley. "Imprynted at London in Foster laen by Johñ Waley" 4to. 1561. By Copland. In this year Copland was fined for "a book of Hawkyng, Huntynge, and fysshynge cōtrary to the orders of this howse—iiij d" (Herbert, p. 367). 1586. By E. Alde. 4to. (Bib. Dec.). 1590. By John Wolfe "at the sygne of the Gunne." 1595. By H. Lownes. "The Gentleman's Academie or the Booke of St. Albans *** Compiled by Juliana Barnes in the year from the incarnation of Christ 1486. And now reduced into a better method by	G. M. (Gervase Markham). London. 4to. (Brit. Mus.). 1596. By Wolffe. 1596. By Islip. "Hawking Hunting Fowling and Fishing," by Adam Islip. 4to. 1596. By E. Alde. "Hawking Hunting Fowling and Fishing," by Edward Alde. 1600. By Wolffe. 1606. By Wolffe. 1614. By Helme. "A Jewell for Gentrie by S. T." 4to. (Brit. Mus.). 1793. "The Book of Cote Armour." London, 4to, reprinted by J. Dallaway, with an excellent introduction (Brit. Mus.). 1810. The Boke of Hawking Hunting and Cote Armour. Hazlewood's reprint. London. 4to. (Brit. Mus.).

How did the schoolmaster at St. Albans obtain his types? This is a puzzling question in the present state of palæotypography. Mr. Bradshaw of Cambridge has, by unwearied study of early printed books, thrown great light upon the connection and genealogy of numerous founts used by fifteenth-century printers, and systematic attention to the minute peculiarities of each printer is doubtless the only way in which those old books can be forced to yield up their secrets; but the task is immense, and beyond the powers of any one man to complete. Some day, however, when the palæotypography of this country, as well as of the Continental presses, shall have received that full technical and philosophical analysis which time is sure to bring, the more fortunate bibliographer of the future will be able with certainty to track the footsteps and operations of the early typefounders, and will be enabled to state for certain to what extent Caxton and the St. Albans printer were their own typefounders, and to what extent and to whom they looked for outside help. As the case now stands, we can only confess our ignorance of where the St. Albans types came from.

CHAPTER III.

The Subjects Treated.

IN the rude civilisation of the fifteenth century, a year's experience of which would send most of us to our graves, the mental occupation as well as the bodily recreation of our ancestors was almost confined to hunting and hawking. "Fishing with an Angle" came in as a bad third, being too tame a pursuit for men who were no men if not men of war. Mimic war—war on the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air—war which could be pursued in times of peace, and which yet required knowledge, patience, fortitude, and courage—this had great attractions, and we cannot wonder at the general popularity of these pursuits.

The first treatise in the following reprint is upon Hawking, a pastime essentially aristocratic from the great expense it entailed in the purchase, breeding, and maintenance of the birds. This, indeed, coupled with the diminution of game consequent on the progress of civilisation and the increase of the population, led to the gradual decadence of the sport, and nearly to its extinction in the eighteenth century, although, in very rare cases, falconry is even now practised.

As we have seen, one of the most difficult objects in hawking was to obtain an easy command of the proper vocabulary, and so at first start our author instructs us in "The manner to speak of Hawks, from the egg." We must not say a young hawk is hatched, but

“disclosed;” they do not breed but “eyer;” it was a want of culture in any falconer to say that hawks were building their nest, they “timbered” it. When the young could first leave the nest they were “Bowefferes,” and when they could fly they were “Branchers,” and then was the time to catch and train them.

When the young were caught, which was with nets, the first thing was to “enfile” them, that is, to “take a needle and thread and sew up the eyelids,” so that they “see never a dele.” After a night and a day the threads were cut softly for fear of breaking the “lyddis of the ighen,” then they were fed with well-washed flesh, but kept awake the next night and day, after which they were supposed to be tame, or “reclaimed.”

The various diseases to which Hawks are liable are then explained, and medicines prescribed for them. Some of these are very absurd and some contradictory. Then comes a variety of terms for every movement and habit, for every limb or part of the body, and for almost every feather in the plumage. In this minute description the author begins at the feet of the bird and so works upwards, as when “Knyghttis been harnesse.”

Next we are instructed how important it is to be careful of the manner of guiding the Hawk the first time it is ready to “nomme” a partridge; how to reward her by giving her the head and neck, after which on no account is she to fly again till she has “rejoiced,” *i.e.*, sharpened her beak and shaken her feathers. More medicines follow, among which is how to get rid of “lies” (lice). “Take a piece of rough blanket and hold it to the fire till it is quite hot; wrap the hawk therein, and without hurting hold her ‘softely and styllly’ in your hands, and all the vermin will creep into the cloth.” A happy thought this!

The “Geffe,” or strip of leather by which the Hawk is held when carrying her on the hand, is next described, together with the creance or long line. More medicines still, and then how to treat Hawks when “in mew,” or moulting, a matter of great importance. To promote

"mewing" give the flesh of a kid, a young swan, and especially rats' flesh; stewed adders are also strongly recommended, or chickens which have been fed upon wheat soaked in broth of vipers.

Gout seems a common disease in various parts of the Hawk's body, which may be known by swelling and "ungladness;" also rheum and fever and blains and agum, which last is cured by a red-hot silver needle thrust into the nostrils. Botches in the jaw should be "kutte with a knyfe." More terms follow for various habits and actions, the last paragraph being upon the variety of Bells used for Hawks. There should be two, one a "femytoyn" (femitone) below the other. "The Bells of Melen (Milan?) were the best, but," says the author, "there be now used Dutchland bells, of a town called durdright (Dordrecht), and they be passing good, sonowre (sonorous) of ringing in shrillness, and well lasting."

The whole ends with a list of various species of Hawks and their appropriateness to the various stations of life, among which are—

An Eagle for an Emperor.	A Merlyon for a Lady.
A Gerfalcon for a King.	A Goshawk for a Yeoman.
A Peregrine for an Earl.	A Sparehawk for a Priest.
A Muskyte for "an holiwater clerke."	

The second treatise is upon Hunting, and has a short preface, which probably came, like the first, from the pen of the Schoolmaster.

The work is all in metre, and evidently intended for boys to learn by heart. It begins by telling "my dere chylde" the various kinds of beast to be hunted; the changes of name they take as they grow older; the variety of horns; how to skin and dismember; the various cries and noises to be used; the seasons of hunting various beasts.

Then follow instructions how to hunt the Hare, and what to say to the hounds, who must always be addressed in French, as "arere!" when he enters the kennel-door; "this is the first word, my son, of venery." "Sa fa cy auant," "Sweff mon amy sweff," and other similar cries are noted down, some to be shouted twice only and some thrice,

the chief cry being "So how." The knowledge of when and how often these cries should be used was most important, as their proper use would bring "worship among all men." Here, apparently, in the midst of one essay, another is interpolated, and we are treated to a portion of some old dialogue like "The Master of the Hunt," in which the "Man" asks all sorts of questions and the "Master" replies. It might indeed be dubbed "The Hunter's Catechism." This occupies eight pages, and then we fall back upon the original rhyme again and the instructions of the Dame to "my childe," ending with the "Explicit" of Dam Julyans Barnes. Some leaves remaining to be filled up, the moral and other sentences, as already described at page 21, were added.

Perhaps the third treatise upon Coat Armour and the Blazon of Arms is the most interesting portion of the book. The quaintness of some of the explanations is very amusing, and many people will find more points of sympathy, both historical and technical, with this than with the others.

The headline, "Incipit Liber Armorum," gives us at once the title of the manuscript from which the text was compiled. "Heraldry Run Mad" might indeed have been an appropriate title for this, as well as all similar tractates; for the author, in his anxiety to honour the science, does not scruple to take the reader back historically not to Noah only, but to Adam, whose spade, he tells us, was the first shield in Heraldry, and who was the first to bear Coat Armour. The argument, if it may so be called, is:—All "gentilnes" comes from God; there were originally in heaven ten Orders of Angels bearing Coat Armour, but now only nine, Lucifer with "mylionys of aungelis" having fallen out of heaven into hell and other places. As a bond-man might say that all men come from Adam, so might Lucifer say he and his angels came from heaven.

Cain, for his wickedness, was the first churl, and all his offspring were churls also by the curse of God. Seth, on the other hand, was a gentleman by his father's blessing; Noah, too, was a gentleman by nature, but of his three sons, "Sem, Cham, and Jafeth," Cham, for

his unfilial conduct, was made "ungentle." The address of Noah to his three sons is curious, and is thus supplemented :—

"Of the offspring of the gentleman Japhet came Abraham, Moses, Aaron, and the prophets, and also the King of the right line of Mary, of whom that gentleman Jesus was born, very God and man, after his manhood King of the land of Judah and of Jews, a gentleman by his mother Mary, and Prince of Coat Armour."

Some say that Coat Armour began at the siege of Troy, but it was of far greater antiquity than that, and was founded upon the nine Orders of Angels, who were crowned each with a diadem of precious stones—the Topaz (truth), Smaragdus (hardihood), Amethyst (chivalry), Loys (powerful), Ruby (courageous), Sapphire (wisdom), Diamond, a black stone (durable), Carbuncle (doughty and glorious). These represent Gentleman, Squire, Knight, Baron, Lord, Earl, Marquis, Duke, and Prince. Here we probably have the origin of the shape of various crowns and coronets. Everything is treated in nines, and the nine virtues and nine vices of gentlemen follow, with nine rejoicings, nine articles that every knight should keep, and nine manner of gentlemen, in which we learn that the Evangelists and Apostles were all gentlemen of the right line of that worthy conqueror, Judas Machabeus, who in course of time had fallen to labour, and so were not called gentlemen. The four doctors of the Church—St. Jerome, Ambrose, Augustine, and Gregory—were also gentlemen of blood and of Coat Armour. There are nine differences of Coat Armour and nine quadrats, all of which are explained. The "Blasfing of Arms" comes next, the preface to which is by the author, and not by the printer. It begins with the varieties of the Cross as borne in arms, each being illustrated by a rude woodcut printed in its proper colours, and the blazon, or technical description of each is given in Latin, French, and English. All varieties of arms follow, with the mysteries of bends, engrail, borders, chequers, balls, cakes, rings, &c., offering but little which can be quoted, but forming an interesting and useful book of reference.

CHAPTER IV.

Philology.

HERE is a strongly marked individuality in the spelling throughout all the treatises in this work. If the Hunting rhymes belong to Dame Juliana, their orthography, like the prose portions, is that of the Schoolmaster, who appears to have been a North-countryman, many words leading to that conclusion. The formation of the plural by adding the letters "is" or "ys" strikes the attention at once. Thus the plural of bells is bellis; egg, eggis; vetch, fetchis; fulmert, fulmertis; hawk, hawkys; herd, herdys; person, personys, and so on. The change of a *y* at the end of a word to an *i* is common, as onli, softeli, unthrefti; and for if; algate; awth for all the; bowke; chylder; clepit; clees; knaw; ken; yowre; and many others are Northern. As might be expected, many Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman words now obsolete are found, such as benymme, blynne, byzete, canell, clepit, colver, dagon, gobbit, kawē, kydde, liggen, merde, nafethrils, nym,* raton, and many others.

The following vocabulary will show the chief words in which peculiarity of spelling or dialect are noticeable:—

alfe, half

algate, always

and, used for "if"

appillis, apples

arn, are

affone, as soon

* In the slang of thieves to *steal* is to *nim* at this day.

<i>awntelere</i> , antler	<i>coluer</i> , a dove	<i>fetchis</i> , vetches
<i>awth</i> , aught	<i>colode</i> , cold	<i>feldis</i> , fields
<i>awth</i> , all the	<i>cogh</i> , cough	<i>fosterys</i> , foresters
<i>barris</i> , bars	<i>contenyt</i> , contained	<i>folowys</i> , follows
<i>beestys</i> , beasts	<i>cowples</i> , couples	<i>flee</i> , flay
<i>beke</i> , beak	<i>croampe</i> , cramp	<i>forder</i> , further
<i>bellis</i> , bells	<i>currage</i> , courage	<i>forrgeet</i> , forget
<i>bene</i> , be	<i>cum</i> , <i>cumme</i> , come	<i>foflewte</i> , foft
<i>benymme</i> , take away	<i>dais</i> , days	<i>fowrith</i> , fourth
<i>blynne</i> , to cease	<i>dragon</i> , a piece	<i>fulmertis</i> , polecats
<i>boon</i> , bone	<i>dayfes</i> , daifies	<i>gedder</i> , gather
<i>bodi</i> , body	<i>deeil</i> , a portion	<i>glayre</i> , white of an egg
<i>bowellis</i> , bowels	<i>defawte</i> , default	<i>gobbit</i> , piece
<i>bott</i> , but	<i>diueris</i> , divers	<i>gres</i> , greafe
<i>bottre</i> , butter	<i>dookes</i> , ducks	<i>groyn</i> , grown
<i>bowke</i> , crooked	<i>doon</i> , do	<i>gyde</i> , guide
<i>bridde</i> , bird	<i>doys</i> , does	<i>habull</i> , able
<i>brought</i> , brought	<i>echeon</i> , each one	<i>hawkys</i> , hawks
<i>bysprenged</i> , fprinkled	<i>ech</i> , each	<i>hawtyn</i> , proud
<i>byzete</i> , gain	<i>eeg</i> , egg	<i>hakke</i> , hack
<i>calt</i> , called	<i>eegis</i> , eggs	<i>haare</i> , hare
<i>calde</i> , called	<i>ellis</i> , else	<i>heepis</i> , heeps
<i>cattis flefh</i> , cat's flefh	<i>elis</i> , eels	<i>hedgis</i> , hedges
<i>canell</i> , cinnamon	<i>errabull</i> , arable	<i>herdys</i> , herds
<i>callifh</i> , call (imper.)	<i>efeli</i> , eafily	<i>howndys</i> , hounds
<i>chycon</i> , chick	<i>eueri</i> , every	<i>hoole</i> , whole
<i>chykynnes</i> , chickens	<i>euerofe</i> , rofewater	<i>hoold</i> , <i>holde</i> , old
<i>chooce</i> , choice	<i>euyn</i> , <i>eeuen</i> , even	<i>hoom</i> , home
<i>chylde</i> , children	<i>eyre</i> , air	<i>hudge</i> , fmall
<i>clepit</i> , called	<i>eygh</i> , <i>eyghen</i> , eye, eyes	<i>huntid</i> , hunted
<i>cloos</i> , close	<i>febulnefs</i> , feeblenefs	<i>hunterys</i> , hunters
<i>communeli</i> , commonly	<i>fechens</i> , floats	<i>hennys</i> , hens
<i>commythe</i> , cometh	<i>faukeneris</i> , falconers	<i>huicles</i> <i>oppo</i> <i>n</i> <i>hir</i>
<i>cowntenanfis</i> , counte- nances	<i>feederis</i> , <i>federes</i> , feathers	<i>houghis</i> <i>hanylon</i> , wiles of a fox

<i>igh, ighe, iyen</i> , eye, eyes	<i>medecyne, medefyn</i> ,	<i>pennyd</i> , feathered
<i>ingraylyt</i> , engrailed	<i>medlide</i> , mingled	<i>personys</i> , persons
<i>inowgh</i> , enough	<i>meele, melis</i> , meal,	<i>pellittis</i> , pellets
<i>ilich</i> , alike	meals	<i>pike</i> , pick
<i>iren</i> , iron	<i>medill</i> , mingle	<i>proceis</i> , process
<i>ilke</i> , each	<i>moch</i> , much	<i>puttith</i> , putteth
<i>juse</i> , juice	<i>mony</i> , many	<i>praty</i> , pretty
<i>kawe</i> , call	<i>mowothe</i> , mouth	<i>properteis</i> , properties
<i>ken</i> , know	<i>moystour</i> , moisture	<i>quarterit</i> , quartered
<i>knaw, knawe</i> , know	<i>myddes</i> , midst	<i>rad</i> , ? afraid
<i>knottis</i> , knots	<i>mynne</i> , mine	<i>raton</i> , a rat
<i>kneys</i> , knees	<i>nasethrillis</i> , nostrils	<i>restith</i> , resteth
<i>kow</i> , cow	<i>nares</i> , nostrils	<i>rede</i> , ready
<i>knyue</i> , knife	<i>naamys</i> , names	<i>rebuket</i> , rebuked
<i>kydde</i> , known	<i>natheless</i> , nevertheless	<i>roys</i> , roes
<i>kyndeli</i> , natural	<i>neppe</i> , catmint	<i>roungeth</i>
<i>kut</i> , cut	<i>nettis</i> , nets	<i>rowse</i> , rouse
<i>layserly</i> , leisurely	<i>notabull</i> , notable	<i>saauue</i> , fave
<i>lew warme</i>	<i>no moo</i> , no more	<i>serven</i> , few
<i>leppys</i> , leaps	<i>nombur</i> , number	<i>femytoyn</i> , femitone
<i>leif</i> , dear	<i>not</i> , a nut	<i>se</i> , fee
<i>leuer</i> , liver	<i>nyghtis</i> , nights	<i>shewys</i> , shows
<i>lies</i> , lice	<i>nym, nomme</i> , take,	<i>slau</i> , flow
<i>linne, lynne</i> , linen	taken	<i>fnakys</i> , fnakes
<i>littyl</i> , little	<i>okys</i> , oaks	<i>softeli</i> , softly
<i>liggyn</i> , lie	<i>onli</i> , only	<i>somwatt</i> , somewhat
<i>luke water</i>	<i>ony</i> , honey	<i>soore</i> , fore
<i>lyddis of the ighen</i> ,	<i>ones, onys</i> , once	<i>sowre</i> , soar
eyelids	<i>oouen</i> , oven	<i>soper</i> , supper
<i>lymayall</i> , iron filings	<i>oon</i> , one	<i>sowkyng</i> , fucking
<i>looff</i> , loaf	<i>oppyn</i> , open	<i>sonnys</i> , sons
<i>maake</i> , make	<i>ordenatili</i>	<i>spanyellis</i> , spaniels
<i>mary</i> , marrow	<i>owte</i> , out	<i>fnakys</i> , fnakes
<i>markeris</i> , markers	<i>parlous, perlous</i> , peril-	<i>taake</i> , take
<i>merde</i> , dung	ous	<i>takys</i> , takes

<i>tempur</i> , temper	<i>varri rede</i> , very red	<i>wroght</i> , wrought
<i>termys</i> , <i>termis</i> , terms	<i>veri</i> , very	<i>wode</i> , <i>wold</i> , would
<i>tho</i> , <i>thei</i> , they	<i>vnthrefti</i> , unthrifty	<i>wight</i> , swift
<i>thridde</i> , third	<i>vreyne</i> , urine	<i>woddys</i> , woods
<i>theyem</i> , them	<i>warbellith</i> , warbelleth	<i>wylis</i> , while
<i>threis</i> , thrice	<i>watt</i> , what	<i>yche</i> , each
<i>theys</i> , thighs	<i>weere</i> , where	<i>yghes</i> , eyes
<i>togeyder</i> , together	<i>weere</i> , weary	<i>yolow</i> , yellow
<i>toon</i> , two	<i>ware</i> , were	<i>yowre</i> , your
<i>tweys</i> , twice	<i>wengys</i> , wings	<i>yowris</i> , yours
<i>tymeli</i> , timely	<i>whaan</i> , when	
<i>thredis</i> , threads	<i>whote nat</i> , wot not	

We have now traced the various aspects in which this curious work may be viewed. There is not one of them that would not repay much deeper study, and the reader will, doubtless, sympathize with the writer in the wish that more could be discovered concerning the schoolmaster-printer. That his pioneer attempts to establish a printing press met with many discouragements was a matter of course; and, doubtless, he had many technical, business, and even social difficulties to overcome; for a reading public had to be created and patronage was scantily afforded. Nevertheless he struggled on for at least seven years, as we learn from the dates on his books, and whatever may have been his shortcomings, either as author or as printer, the fact of his having been one of the earliest promoters in this country of the grandest discovery which the mind of man has yet made, will unite all of us in honouring the memory and respecting the name, shadowy though it be, of the "Scole mayster of St. Albion."

WILLIAM BLADES.

If so moch that gentill men and honest per:sones haue gre:ete delite in haukyng and desire to haue the maner to take haukys: and also how and in what wyse they shulde gyde theym ordynateli: and to knowe the gentill termys in communynge of theyr haukys: and to vnderstonde theyr sekeneſes and enſurmes: and also to knowe medicines for theym accordyng. and many notabull termys that ben used i haukyng both of their haukys and of the fowles that their haukys shall ſley. Therefore this booke folowynge in a delib forme shewys veri knowlege of such pleſure to gentill men and psonys disposed to ſe itt.

This is the maner to begynne to kepe haukys: bot not all maner haukys. bott oonli Goshaukys: and Ter:cellus of Goshaukys. and spare haukys. and in what maner thay shall be take.

The maner to speke of hawhis fro an egg to thei be habill to be takene.

Now to speke of haukys. first thay ben Egges. and afterward they bene disclosed haukys. and comuneli gos haukys ben disclosed. as ſone as the chough and in ſome place more tymeli after the contree is of herte. and tymeli bredyng.

And we shall ſay that haukis doon Eyer. and not brede: in the Woodes. And we shall ſay that haukys doon drab when they be tymbering to their neſtes. and nott they beld ne make thei neſtes And in the tyme of their loue they call. and not kauke. And we shall ſay that they feede.

And when they bene conſeſed and begynneth to fede any thyng of lengthe And noon be kynde they will drab ſomwhat out of the neſt: and drab to howis. and come agayn to thei neſt

And then thay be clepit Gollesfis ¶ And after saynt Mary
 garetis day thay wilt flie fro tree to tree . And then thay bene
 calde Bralcheris . And then it is time for to take hem
 ¶ And .viij. nightis be fore saynt Margarethis day ē .viij.
 nightis after is beste takyng of spere halbes .

How ye shall demeyn yow i takyng of hawkis
 & with wat instrumētis & how ye shall hide them

Who so wilt take halbes he must haue nettis wich bental
 led wyres and tho must be made of good small threde .
 and it had need to be died othez green or blishe for espyng of the
 halbe . and he most take with hym needel and threde to enfile the
 halbes that ben taken . And in this maner they must be enfiled .
 Take the needel and threde : and put it thowth the ouer igh lid
 and so of that othez . and make hem fast vnder the beke : thatt
 she se neuer a deelt and then she is enfiled as she adthe to be .
 Sum wsen to enfile hem with the needer igh lide a bone the beke
 on the hede almost : bot that is the wors way For of reeson the
 ouer igh lide closith more iustly then the netter be cause of the
 largenesse . When she is enfiled then bere the halbe home on the
 fiste and cast hir on a perch and let hir stande ther a night and
 a day and on that othez day towarde euen . then take and cut eseli
 the thredes and take hem a way softeli for brekyng of the liddis
 of the ighen . Then soft and faure begynne to fede her . and faiz
 faiz with her till she wilt sitte well vpon the fiste . For it is dre
 de for hurtynge of hir winges . And then thesame night after the

feedinge Bake hys all nyght and the morow all day. Then shal
hit be proued ynough to be reclaimed. And the first meete that
the shal receiue : lett it be hoot . and geue hys ynough ther of

Whan yowre hawke may be draw to reclayme and the maner of hir dyette

And if yowre halke be harde pennyd : she may be drawne
to be reclaimed. For all the while that she is tender pen
nyd : she is not habill to be reclaimed. And if she be a Gos
halke or Terzell that shal be reclaimed euer fede hym with Ba
she meete at the drawyng. and at the reclaymyng. but loke that
hit be hoot. and in this maner Washe it. Take the meet and go
to the Water and strike it topp and colbne in the Water. and Brin
ge the Water vnto. and fede hir ther with and she be a brailn
ther. And if it bene an Eyefse thow most Wash the meete clen
ner than ye doo to the brailncher. and with a linnen cloth wipe it
and fede hir. And euermore the thrid day geue hys castyng when
she is slepyng if she be a Goshalke or Terzell in this maner :
Take new blanket cloth and cut .v. pellettis therof of an in
che longe. And take the flesh and cut .v. morcellis : and with
a knyfes point make an hoole in eueri morcell. and put therein
the pellettis of cloth . and take a fair dish with Water and put
hem therein. Then take the halke and geue hys a morcell of hoot
meete the moltenations of half hir soop. Then take hit that
lyth in the Baai. and fede hir for all nyght.

How ye shall fede yowre hawke. and to knowe
hir infirmitie. & ther bene many diueris of them

If yowre halke be a spere halke : euer fede hir With con
Wast meet and looke that hir castyng be plumage : than
looke that it be cleyn vnder the perch. and in the morow ye shal
fynde the castyng vnder the perch. and ther ye shall knowe wher
ther the halke be cleyn or noo. For sum gobbit Wilt be yelow
and sum greene. and sum glaymous. and sum cleere And if itt
be yelow she engenderith the frounce. the Wyche is an euell that
Wilt rife in the molbothe or in the cheke. And if it be greene she
engenderith the Rye. The condicion of this euell is this. it Wilt
arise in the hede and make the hede to swell. & the yen all glay
mous. and drye. and bot it haue helpe : it Wilt come in to the
legges : and maake the legges to rancle. and if it goo fro
the legges in to the hede a gayne. thi halke is bot lost. And
if it be glaymous and roping she engenderith an euell cal lid the
Cray. that is Whan an halke may not mureyse

Merke wele yowre medicines here folowynge

A medicine for the frounce i the mouth

Take a siluer spoone and put the small ende in the fyre till it
be hote. Then let holde the halke and oppyn hir beke and brui

the soore and anoynte it With the maye of a goose that hath
 lyne longe . and she shall be hole . And if the frounce be Wey
 as greete as a note . Take ther is a grubbe ther in . and then
 thold most cutt it With a Rasur in this maner . Lette holde the
 halke : and flitte ther the soore is . and the shalbe fynde ther
 as it Ware the malbe of a paeon . Take it olde all hole . and
 take a pyce of sheetis and cutt the hole of the soore . and ma-
 ke it as faye as ye may With a lymne cloth . and Wipe clene
 the bloode a Day . and anoynt the soore With halme . iii . daies
 a wele and afterwarde With popplen . till it be hole .

How the frounce comynthe.

The frounce comynth When a man fedith his halke With
 Horke or cattis flesch . iii . daies to gedre

How the Ry comynthe.

For defalke of hote meete this sekene the Ry comynth .

How the Cray comynthe .

The Cray comynth of Wash meete the Wich is Wash With
 hote Water in the defalke of hote meete . Also it comynthe

of thredis the Wch ben in the fleſh that the halke is fede With
For though thow pike the fleſh neuer ſo clene . yet thow ſhalte
fynde thredes ther in .

When thyſe hawke ſhall bathe hym .

And euermore ech thridde day let thyſe halke bathe hym . all
the ſomer if it be mere Better . and onys in a Becke in Wynter
if it be ſapre Better . and not ellis . And When theſe bathes thy
halke : euer geue hir a moreſt of hote mete ſonſaſh though
ſhe bene a Coſhalke .

How ye may cauſe yowre hawke to flye with
a curage in the morow .

If ye Wiſt that yowre halke flye in the morowtide . ſete hir
the nyght before With hote mete . and Waſh theſſame mete in
oreyne and Wrynng owt the Water clene . and that ſhall make
hir to haue lyſt and curage to flie i the morow in the beſt maner

How ye ſhall gyde yow if yowre hawke be full
goorged and ye wode ſoone haue a flyght .

If yowre halke be full goorged . and that ye Wold ſoone wy

you haue a flighte take .ij. cornes of Wyte. and put hem in a morcell of flesh: and geue thessame morcell to the balke: and she will cast anon all that she hath with in her. and anon after that she hath cast looke ye haue a morcell of hote meete to geue hir. **A**nd if yowre balke be ouer goozged. geue hir thessame medesyn.

A medecyne for the Rye

Take bayes leues. and stampe hem in a morter. and brynge out the Juse: and with a pinne put it in the balkeis naces. Ones or twyes when the balke is smalle goozged. and anon after let hir lye. and she shall be hool as a fysh. **O**r ellis take preelli Rootis and seue hir with theym in thessame maner. and when she tyeth hode celb i yowre hode with the tyng and that shall make hir hode. but it is perolous to use it often that the Jute salt ner sprug in to hir yghes.

Also and ye geue yowre balke fresh butter or the marrow of hogges that is in the bone of the butte of porke. it shall make hir to cast water bele at the naces. and it will kepe the naces oppn. but it will make hir halstyn and prothe.

A medecyne for the Crap & moe follow

Take and chafe with yowre hondys the fundament of yowre

And sum tyme poltre halke colntenanis as she piked hir . and
 yet she pownith not . and thij ye most say she Reformith hir fede;
 ris and not piketh hir fedris . ¶ The . viij . poltre halke colp
 eth and not bekyth ¶ The . iiii . she colpsith and not shakith
 her selfe ¶ The . ix . she strepnith and not Clithith nor Crat;
 chith ¶ The . x . she mantellith and not stretchith Whan she put
 tith her leges from hir oon after an other : and hir Wynges fo:
 llo after hier legges . then she dooth mantill hir . and Whan she
 hath mantilled hir and byngith booth her Wynges to gender o:
 uer hir backe . ye shall say poltre halke Warbellith her Wynges .
 and that is oon terme welbe therfore ¶ The . xi . ye shall say
 poltre halke mutcsith or mutith and not skypsith . ¶ The
 . xij . ye shall say cast poltre halke to the perch . and not set you
 re halke vpon the perch .

Here shal ye vnderstande furthermore other ma
 ner of termys that belong vn to hawkis for to co
 mende them for diuerse of theyr propirteis

First ye shall say This is a fapz halke . an hudge hau
 ke . a longe halke . a short thike halke . & for not this is
 a grette halke . also ye shall say this hauke has a large beke Or
 a shortt beke . and call it not bille . an hudge hede or a small hede
 & fapre sesoned ye shall say poltre halke is full goorged and
 not cropped . and poltre halke puttithoues and endureth . and
 yet she dooth booth ouerselyp .

How poure hawke puttithouer

In halbe puttithouer when she tremeuith the mete from hir goorge in to hir bolwillis . And thus ye shall knowe it when she puttithouer she traueseth with hir bodi . and speciall with the necke : as a Crane dooth or an other brude

When ye shall say enduth & embowellid

In bolke enduth neuer as long as hir bolwillis bene full at hir fedynge . but assone as she is fedde . and restith she enduth littill and littill . And if hir goorge be wide and the bolwell any thyng stiffid . ye shall say she is embowellid and hath not fully enduthed and as long as ye may fele any thyng in hir bolwillis it is perous to geue hir any mete .

Wete well theys terms folowynge

Say an halbe hath a long wyng . a faire long tayll with no baris olde . and stondith vpon the . wyng . This halbe is entirpened That is to say when the federis of the wynges bene betwene the body and the thighis . This halbe has an hudge legge or a flat leg . or a colnde legge . or a faire ensetid legge

To knowe the mail of an hawke

Halbes haue white mail . Canuasmail or Redd mail . And som call Redd mail Iren mail . White mail is soone knowe . Canuasmail is betwene white mail and Iren mail . And Iren mail is part Redd .

A Plumage . and Caste yowre hawke.

A Goshawke nor a tercelt in thare fore aage haue nott thau maples named . bot it is calde theiꝝ plumage . and after the cote . it is calde theiꝝ Maill **A** And if yowr hawke telld to any fowle by countenance for to flee thez to ye shall say cast the hawke thez to . and not lett flu thez to .

A Nomme or seefid .

A And if yowre hawke Nomme a fowle . and the fowle breke a Way fro hir . she hath discomfet mony federes of the fowle . and is brokyn a Way for in kyndeli spech ye shall say yowre hawke hath Nomme or seefid a fowle and not take it

A Werfore an hawke is calde a Rifelere.

A And oft tyme it happith mony an hawke for egerneffe When he shulde Nomme a fowle he seefith bot the federis . and as ofte as he doos so he Riflith . thezfore such hawkes been called Rifelers if they doo ofte so .

How ye shall naame the memberes of yowre hawkis in conuenient termes .

Now ye shall vnderstande the naames off the membries of hawkes : to begynne at hir fete and goo vppwarde as knyghtis been harnessed and armed . & so we shall ename her

A Talons .

First the grete Clees behynde . that strength the bace of the hande . ye shalt call hom Talons

A Powncers .

The Clees With i the fote ye shalt call of right the Powncers

A Longe Sengles .

Both certainly the Clees that are vpon the medyll stretch : as ye shalt call the loong Sengles .

A Pety Sengles .

And the uttermost Clees ye shalt call the Pety Sengles

A The key or Closer .

Understand ye also that the longe Sengles be calde the key of the fote . or the Closer . For what thyng som euer it be y^e polbre halbe strength : open that Sengle . and all the fote is open : for the strength ther of fortifyeth all the fote .

A Seris of waterp or waxy coloure .

Make ye : that the skynne a bolde polbre halbe legges & his fete . is calde : the Seris of his legges and his fete . Wher thez thap be Waterp belied or of Waxy coloure polbre .

The Beine feder. Full Sommyd . Full Fermyd . and Reclaymede .

An halbe hath . xij . federis wypon his taylor . and con prin apatt feder of thessame is in the myddis . and in maner all that oder bene couertid vnder thessame feder . and that is cal led the Beine feder of the taylor . And thez gooth blacke barris ouerwarde the taylor . and thos same barris shall telle yow what she is full summed . or full fermyd . For when she is full barrid she stonndith wypon . xij . and then she is perfite red to be Reclaymede .

We shall vnderstonde that as longe as an halbe stonndith vnder the nombre of . xij . barris . And she be in hir sore aage : it most be sayde that she is not full summed . for so longe she is bot tender pemyd whether she be bralbnicher or Eyes .

And iff she be a melbed halbe . and stonde within . xij . barris . ye shall say she is not full fermed . for she is not habult to be Reclaymed . be cause she is dralbe to soone olbt of the melbe for she is not harde pemyd . no more than a soore halbe .

Brayles or Braylfederis . Degouted

To knall forthmoe of halbes . an halbe hath long smale white federis . hangyng vnder the taylt : from hir bollett colone Warde . and the same federis ye shall call the brayles or the brayle federis . And communely euery goshalbe and euery tercellis braylis bene bysprenged with blake speckes . like Alimys . and for all that thay bene accomptid neuer the better . Bot and a spare halbe be so Emptied wypon the brayles . or a Mustet . oder ye shall say she is Degouted to the uttermost brayle . and much it betokynis hardnes .

Brest federys . Plumage . Barbe federys . Pendaunt federys

The federis abode the formore partes of an halke : becalled the brest federis . & the federis vnder the Wynges are plumage . The federis vnder the beke be calde the barbe federis . And the federis that bene at the Joynte : at the halkes Ane they stonde hanging and sharpe at theendes . thos be calde the pendaunte federis .

Flagg or faggis federys .

The federis at the Wynges nept the body be calde the flagg or the fagg federis .

Beme federes of the Wyng Sercell

And the long federis of the Wynges of an halke bene calde the beme federis of the Wyng . And the federis that sum call the pygmyon feder . of a noder fowle . of an halke : it is calde the Sercell . And ye shall vnderstonde iff an halke be in melbe y^e same sercell feder shall be the last feder that she wilt cast . and tyll that be cast . she is neuer melbed . yit it has bene seen : that halkes haue cast that same first as I haue herde say . bot that other Kelle is gendraft . and When she hath cast hir sercellis in melb . then and not erst it is tyme for to fede hir With Wash meete and to begynne to ensayne hire .

Ensayme

Ensayne of an halke is the grece . and bot if that be take a Way With fedgng of Wash meete and otherwyse as it shall be
b j

declared here after. she will gedder a panett Rich may be his not
termost confusion . and she flye therwith. and take blood . and
woulde ther vpon .

C Couertis or couert federis

Ther bene also federis that cloos vpon the scallis . and
thos same be calde the couertis or the couert federis . and so all the
federis be calde that bene next ouer the long bone federis . and
the fagg federis vpon the Wynges

C Backe federis .

C The federis vpon the backe halse be called the backe federis

C Beke Clape Nares Sere

C The Beke of the halke is the upper parte that is croked
C The neder parte of his beke is calde the clape of the halke
C The Hoolis in the halkes beke bene called the Nares .
C The polob be twene y^e Beke & y^e peghen is calde y^e Sere

C Crinettis .

C Ther be oon an halke long smale blake federis : like he;
is abowte the sere & thos same : be calde Crinettis of y^e halke

C Sore aage .

C We shall vnderstande that the first yere of an halke Be;
ther she be calde Bradoncher or Epey. that first yere is calde
his sore aage . and all that yere she is calde a sore halke . for

and she eschape that yere . With good fedynge she is likly to endu-
re longe .

To Reclayne an hawke

Iff ye Wilt Reclayn yowre halboke ye most departe oon me-
le in .iij. melis . vnto tyme that she Wilt come to Rec-
layme . and Whan she Wilt come to Reclayne encrece her melis
euery day better and better . And or she come to the Reclayne
make her that she solbre not . For though she be Wel Reclaymed
hit may happyn that she Wilt solbre : so hagh in to the Eyre .
that ye shall Neether se hir nor fynde hir .

And iff yowre halboke shall flie to the partrich . looke that
ye Ensayme her or she flie . Whether she be Gralncher or Eyes
Or melbed halboke .

Why an hawke is called an Eyes .

Al halboke is calde an Eyes of hir Eyghen . for an hawke
that is brought up vnder a Gussard or a Guttocke : as mo-
ny be : hath Wateri Eyghen . For Whan thay be dysclofed and ke-
pit in ferme tyll thay be full summyd . ye shall knalbe thym by
thyr Wateri Eyghen . And also hir looke Wilt not be so quykke
as a Gralncheris is . and so be cause the best knallege is by
the Eygh . they be calde Eyeses .

We may also knaue an Eyes. bi the plenese of the setes
of her legges of the sete ouer the beke. And also by the tyn;
ys that be wypon her tynlt and her Wengys Wiche tynntys com
for lacke of fedynge. Whan thay be Eyes.

What a tynnt is.

A Tynnt is a thyng that gooth ouerlunte the fedrys of
the Wengys. and of the tynlt lyke as and it Wete wyth
Wengys and it begynyth first to brede at the body. in the penne
and that same penne shlt fete asonder. and falle a Way thur;
rou the same tynnte and then is the halke dysparagid for all
that yere.

Wedecynys to Ensayne yowre hawke

Take the Rote of Rasue and do it in cleue Water. and lay
the flesh the; in. to temper a grete Whyle. and yewe it to yowre
halke to ete. and if she ete the; of. drede not but hit shall be;
nymme his grece. but Within. iij. days she shall not grettely a;
bate.

Also take puliaft and garlek and stampe it Wele to ge;
der. and Wrynge oute the Juice in a dysch. and then Wete the
flesh the; in. and fete yowre halke the; byth. and but it tem;
pur yowre halke. that is to say ensayne yowre halke. With in
.iiij. days. I meruelt But looke euery day that ye make new
Juice and Whan ye fete his. Wete yowre meete the; in.

Also take the Juice of parcellp Moris otherwile caldepers
cellp Rootis . and thosame of Zlop . and Wash yowre flesh ther
in and yowre halke shall be Ensaymed kyndly . and no grete
abate to the halke .

Som wse to lay thare flesh in Water almost a day . and ye
re thysame to the halke at sop . and that at lyth all nyght .
to geue to hit in the mornynge . and thus to fede hym in melb or
thay be dralben a bolte a monyth or .vi. Weekes . and to ensa
yme theym or thay com on fist . as sone as thay cast thyrrez
cell . then is the tyme to begynne to fede hym soo .

How yowre hawke ensaymythe

Understonde ye for certayn : that as longe as yowre halkes
fete be blackysch and rough : she is full of grece . and euer as
she ensaymyth . hir fete wilt they polow and smothe

How ye shall gyde yow whan yowre hawke is
redy to flie . Also ye shall say put vp a partriche

Whan ye haue ensaymed yowre halke : and (Relapmed
hir . and that she is redy to flie to the partrich . ye most
take a partrich in yowre bagge . and goo in to the felde . and let

polbre spanpells fynde a Coup of partrichys . and When they
be put vpp . and begynne to scatre . ye most haue markeris to
marke som of thaim . and then coluple vpp polbre houndys . Wan
ye haue so coon . let sum felow of polbris pruel: take the partrich
olste of polbre bagge . and ty it by the legge : With a creance .
and cast it vpp as high as he can . and as soon as the halbke
seith hir she Will flie ther to . and if polbre halbke sees the parti;
rich a boone . yeue hir a rebarde : theruppon . and go after yt
by layfoure to the partrich that be marked and do as I shall
tell yow here folowynge .

If ye haue a chastised hounde : that Will be rebuket : and
is a Retriuer . concouple him and no moe of polbre houndes .
and goo to a sengler partrich : of the coup so spaxplid . and be as
nygh as ye can to the (Risynge therof and if polbre halbke desire
cast hir to it . and if she take it then is polbre halbke made for
that yere . and of the same partrich that she sleth . thus ye moost
rebarde hir as it shewith here next folowynge .

How ye shall rewarde yowre hawke .

Take a knyfe and cutt the hede and the necke from the body
of the partrich . and stripe the skynne a way from the necke . and
yeue that same to the halbke . and couer the body of the fowle With
a bonett or an hatt . and lay the sayd hede and the necke therup

pon . and if she Witt forsake the fowle that she plunmyth on . and
 com to the rebarde . then preyli take a Way the partrich . and re
 Warde poltre halke With the Brayne . and the necke . Be Wa
 re that she ete no bonys . for that is euell to endelbe . and if
 Witt make hir conlusty : for to flye . And thus ye most seue
 hir of as many as she sleth . bot let hir rebarde be the lasse .
 for ellis she may be sone full goorged . and then she may flye
 no more a grette While .

Chow yowre hawke shall Reioyse .

And Whan poltre halke hath sloyne a fowle . and is de
 barded as I haue sayde . let hir not flie in no Whise tyll ye she
 haue Reiofed hir . that is to say . tyll she haue selved . or snyded
 her beke . or ellys colsed her . and Whan she hath done any of
 theys . or all . go and retreue moo and she Witt nym plente .

Whan yowre hawke hath nomme a fowle how
 ye shall do that ye rebuke not the hawke .

Irene Bele oon thyng . and belate therof . Whan poltre hau
 ke hath nomme a partrich . stonde a goode Way of . and come
 not to nygh her . and dryue a Way poltre boundys . for rebu
 kyng of hir . for many halbys loue noon holbndys . and also

many holbonds Wilt begynne theym theyre game from the
fote . and that is parlous . and Whiles yowre halke plumith
cumme softly towarde his . alway nere and nere . and if she
leue plumpng . and loke vpon yow . stonde styll and chake
his . and Whistyll his . tyll she plume open . and thus serue his
tyll ye be right nere his . Than soft and laperly : sett vpon
yowre knees . and preuely While she plumpth sett yowre honde
and be sure of the gesse . and than ye may gyde all thyng as ye
Wyll . and if ye do the contrary : she Wyll for feere aryse
game or let it go quike . and that is not losse to yow and
yowre halke also .

A medecyne for to make an hawke to cast that
is a comberyd with castyng with in her body

Take the Juce of Salandryne . and Wet a morcell of flesh
therm . the molntenaunce of a Mole . and geue that morcell
to the halke . and that shall make his for to cast his olde cast
tyng . and the halke shall be safe .

A medecyne for an hawke that will coure

Wash the flesh that yowre halke shall be fedde With : in ye
Juce of fenell . and that shall take away that pride from his
and make his to leue his soluyng Whether she be lene or fatte .

And many tymes an halke Wilt folwe Whan the lackyth any
thyng .

¶ A medecyne for an hawke that is lowe .

Take quycke siluer and put it in a bassen of brasse . and
do ther to saladyne : and ashye . and medyt it Wel to gedre .
tyll all the quycke siluer be dede . and medyt thereto fat of bon-
nyes . and anoynte the halke therewith . and hang it aboute his
necke tyll it fast a day . and that shalt see the les .

¶ Also polidre of orpiment blolben vppon an halke : With
a penne shalt see the les .

¶ Also take a dragon or peece of Rought blanket vnshorn
and holde it to the fire . vnto tyme it be thorough olde warme
and drappe the halke therein . and than holde hir softly and
seply for hurtynge in yowre hondys . and the vermyen Wilt cre-
pe in to the cloth .

¶ Also holde hir in the sonne in a fayre day . & ye shall se
the vermyen crepe olde vppon her federis . then take a knyfe and
Wete the oon side of the blade therof w' yowre mouth . & alway
as thay appere lay the Wete side of the knyfe to thym . and thay
Wilt cleue ther to . and then ye may see thaym .

C The oppynion of Ostregiers.

After the oppynion of many Ostregiers : and ye se þe yolbre halbe contynually With Horke With Japes . With Wyres . Or especiallþe be his mech in Rayeny Weter . thay shall be losse .

C Ostregeris . Speruiteris . Faukenetis .

Hold be cause I speke of Ostregeris : ye shall vnderstonde that thay be calde Ostregeris that kepe Goshalbes . or Tercellis . and tho that kepe Sperhalbes and muskettys ben called Speruiteris . and keperis of all other halbes ben called Faukenetis .

C The length of the Gelle . Lewnes . Tyretis . and how they be fastened . A Bewettis

Halbes haue aboute thre legges Gelle made of leder most commonly . som of silke . Wich shulde be no longer bot that the knottis of thym shulde appere in myddys of the lefte honde : betwene the longe syngre and the leche syngre . be cause the lewnes shulde be fastened to thym . With a payre of tyrettis . Wich tyrettis shuld rest vppon the lewnes . and not vppon the gesses . for hynggng and fastnyng vppon trees When she flyeth . and the saame lewnes . yow shall fasten than a bolde yowre lyttel syngre slackely . in compassyng the saame in . iii . or . v .

folde . as a bollesyng onocappede and the letherys serue to kepe
hiz from Wyndyng Whan she hath **C** Also the same letheris
that be putt in hir bellis : to be fastened a hute his legges ye
shall calle Gelbetis .

Creaunce .

Also ye shall cutt the long lyne that ye do cutt your hawks
to Reclaym With : golde Creaunce . What so euer it be .

A medecyne for an hawke that will cast flesch

Putt the flesch that your hawks shall eate : in fayre Water .
and fede her therewith . iij . days . and she shall holde hir flesch at
the best .

A medecyne for an hawke that has lost here courage .

An hawk that hath lost her courage : a man may knalke
if he will take good heed . For sike is hir maner . Whan she
is cast to a fowle . she fleeth a wayward as thogh she knewe
nott the fowle . Or ellis she will flie a litle way after . and
a noon she perceyeth it vpp . and for suche an hawk thes is a
good medecyn .

Take Oyle of spayne and temper it With cleve Wyne . and With the yolke of an egge and put therein befe . and therof geue to polbre halbe . so . morcellus . and then set hir in the sonne . and at euen fede hir With an olde hote coluer . and if ye fede hir thg in tymys that halbe Was neuer so lusty nor so Joly before . as she Wilt be after and come to hir olde corage .

Othir make poudre of mecles that styngith . and putt the poudre on the flesh of a pooke and meditt the blode of the pooke among the poudre . and make hir to eete the flesh .

A medecyne that an hawke shall not lie i mew for unlustynesle .

Take ferne Rotis that growith on an Oke . and oke appil lis and make Juce of thym . and Wete hir flesh therein . & fede the halbe . ij . tymys or . iij . and that shall make hir to leue that

A medicine for an hawke that hath the teyne

An halbe that hath the teyne a man may sone knaio if he take heed . for this is hir maner She Wilt pante more for oon batyng then an other for . iij . & if she shulde flie a littylt Wile she shuld almost lese hir breeth . Wherfor she be fatte or lene . and alway she makyth buy there . and for that this is the medecyne .

Take a quantite of the Rednesse of hofett With the poude
of Rasne and peper and somwhat of gynger. and make the
reaf in fresh grace iij. pelletys and holde the bolke to the fire
and when she felith the herte make hir to swalowe the . iij pel
letys by strength. and knytte fast her beke that she cast it not
out and do so threes. and she shall be safe .

Also take Rasne and Rubarb. and grynde it to gedre .
and make Juice therof and bete the flesh therein . and geue it
hir to ete. and she shall be hoost .

Also take alisabndre and the Roote of prima rose and
the Roote of gro gnauteles and seeth all in the bottre of a kolk
and geue hir . iij moicellus every day vnto the tyme that she
be hole . and looke that she be Rode when ye geue hir the me
dyne .

How a man shall take an hawke fro the Eyter

Who so takys an hawke from the Eyter : hym behoueth
to doo Wisely . in bryngyng hym easeli . and to kepe him
Bele from colde . and from hurtynge of thyr bones . for thay
be full tendre . and thay most haue grete rest . and thay may
not haue styngyng & filthy Eyte bot as clene as can & may
be thoght . and euermore geue him clene meete . and hote . &
a littell & oftyen . & change oftyen thyr meete bot loke it be hot

Let not an hawke be put in mew to late bot in
this maner as it folowth. if ye loue your hawke

If ye loue Beles your halke. Kepe her Beles. and put hir
nott late in mew. for Who so for couetysnesse of fleng leses the
tyme of his halke mewyng. and Withholdis her to long therfro
he may after putt hir i mew at auenture. for then a parte of hir
mewyng tyme is past. ¶ Who so putteth his halke in mew
in the begynnynge of Lentyn. if she be kept as she abith to be she
shall be mewed. in the begynnynge of Auguste.

Chow ye shall dispose and ordayne your mew

Sett and dispose your mew. in this maner so. that no Be
sett nez puleatt nez non other weymyn entre ther to. Ne none
Bynde. nez no grate colde. Ne that it be ouer hote. Let that on
parte of the mew be turned towarde the sonne. so that in the mo
ost parte of the day : the sonne may come Inne.

¶ Also ye most se that she be not aused nez greued. With
mych noyse. nez with song of men. and that no manner folkes
come to hir. bot oonly he that fedyth hir.

¶ It behouyth that your halke haue a fedyng stocke in hir
mew. and a longe styng tyed thereto : to fastyn hir mete With
for ellis she With carry it a towte the hous. and soyle it With dust
And peradventure she With hyde it till it stycke. and then feed
vpon it. and that myght be hir deth. and therfor When it is
bondyn to the sayd fedyng stocke. she shall nether at the fedyng
nez at the tryng ne at the lightyng ne at the Rysyng hurte
hir selfe. And When she hath fedde. take a Way the remonaunt
if any leue. and in any wyse that she haue clene mete. and att
every meett fresh. for of stale metis and euell metis she shal
engender mony scheneses. ¶ And loke ye go neuer to your

melb bot When ye shall your polbre halbke meete . or ellis to br;
yng Waters to bathe her . and suffer no Rayn to Beete hir at no
tyme . and ye may . and as for hir bathyng that shall no thig
hynder hir melbyng .

The maner how a man shall put an hawke
in to mewe . and that is to be wele nooted .

Off oon thyng ye most beware Best yff she haue any seke;
nes that ye make her hole or ye put hir in melbe . for as I con
terstonde a seke halbke shall neuer melb Well . for though she me
be she shall not endure bot While she is grete and fatte . for at the
abatyng of hir astate she may no lenger endure .

Some tyme With olt any medicyne many men deuyse how
they myght melb their halbkys for sum put halbkys in melb at
high estate . and sum When they be right loll . and sum When
they be full . and sum When they be Empty and lene . and sume
When they be mysfawbult lene . Bot therof it is no force . yff she
be hole Neuertheles . I shall say myn aduyce as I haue sene &
lerned .

Who so puttith a Goshalke or a Cercell or a spere halbke in
to melb so high that she may be no higher . she Will holde hir lo;
nge in the poynt : or that she lese or lent any federis . And who so
puttith hir in melb lene . it Will be long or she be remounted and
who so puttith hir in melb to hungry and to lene : if she haue me
ete at hir Will she Will ete to moch . be cause of hungry . and pa;
venture she may be dede ther by . as hath ofte be sene

Bot who so Will that an halbke endure and melb kyndli . myn
councell it is that she be not to high noder to loll . noder in gre

to deſceſſe of hungre . tot like as ſhe wolde flee beſt then take hee
the firſt day of to moche etyng . onto tyme that ſhe be ſtablonchid
and after that a man may take hee ſich mete as I ſhall tell mo
re playnli here after

In what maner and how a man ſhall fede his hawke in newe.

Toke With That meetis ſhe both bene moſt roſed to be fedde and
fedde hir therewith . viij . days continually . and tho . viij . days ye
ue hir birdis I nolb . both morow and euen . and let hir plomme
rypon hem Bele . and take caſtyng of the plomage . and that ſh
all talabon hir Bele . and cauſe hee to haue good appetite and
it ſhall clene Bele hir bowillis and When ſhe is Beett clenſed .
ye may geue hir What meete that ye wilt ſo . it be clene and freſh

The beſte mete to make an halke to melbe moſt ſone
With othe any medecyne is the fleſhe of a kynde and of a yong
Swanne and of a chikyn and eſpeciall Ratons fleſh ſo the
be not aſſaughte Moone like to hit and of a yong goos for ſich
meete is hote of it ſelfe .

And take gobettis of grete freſh Elis . and ſpecialli the col
py next the Nauett . and Beete it in hote blode of moton . it is
goode to make hee to melbe . tot ſpecialli it ſhall make hee Wight
after hir ſoore aage

Theſe ſayd fleſhes bene goode to melbe an halke : and to
keepe hir in ſtate tot loke ſhe haue good plante euey day . ſo that
ſhe Rather leue parte then lacke any . and euey . iij . day let hir
both if ſhe lyſe

And When she Bathy nigh ferme yeue his hennys and
fatt porke and of an hounde is passing good .

An halbke is neuer fult ferme nor redy for to dralbe olde
of melb vnto tyme his farcell be fult growen . yet haue I sene su
folke take hem olde of melbe When the farcell were but halfe i
sponge . and that is parlous . for they are not then harde pen
ned .

Som folkeys wsen When an halbke has cast his farcell to
begynne and Bath his meete . and fede hir so in melb With Bath
meete a moneth or .vi. Weekys or euer thay dralbe thaim .

But of all fleshes after she is melbed . a resenable goorge
of an boote haare is best . and also of a wolbe boote . but it
moste be Bath in Water : and then it is the better . For that
Wilt not benymmen hem hastily theyr goore . nez put hem in no
grete febulnes . for it durith sumbat With hir .

To make an hawke to mew tymeli with owte
any hurtynge of hir .

Now I shall tell yow Veray true medecynes for to melbe an
halbke hastily that ye shall beleue for trobthe and ye Wilt as
for them .

Ther be in Woddes or in hedgis Wormys calde edders that
ben Redde of nature . and he is calde Lepa . and also ther be sna
kys of thessame kynde . and they be Verri bitter . Take .ij. or .iij
of them and smyte of ther hedes and thendys of theyr taylis .
Then take a new ertzen pot : that Was neuer used . and cut hem

1 to small gobettys . and put thos same therein . and let hem se;
the stronglich . a grete While . at good layser . and let the pot be
couered . that no ayre com olste of it nez no breth and let it se
the so long that the saame colpons seth to grece . then cast it out
and doo a Way the bonis . and geve the grece . and put it in a cle
ne vessell . and as oft as ye fede polbre halke : anoyt her meete
therin . and let hir ete as moch as she Wilt . and that meete shal
melbe her at polbre alwe Wilt .

C Another medecyne .

Take Whte : and put it in the brothe that theodenis Were so;
then in . and When ye se the Whte begynnyth to cleue : take it olst
and fede hennys or ehphynnes therewith . and fede polbre halke
With thys same polayn .

Who so will that an hawke mewe not nor fall
noon of his federis . therfore here is a medecyne

Take polbre of Canett . and the Juice of franke cost and
the Juice of parape . and take morcellis of flesh . iij . or .iiii . if
ye lust and Beete them therein . and make the halke to swalow
hem and serue his so many tymys .

Also take the skynne of a snake or of an Eder . and cut
it in to small peces . and temper it With hote blode : and cause
polbre halke oftyen tyme to fede therof and she shal not melbe .

T For the gowte in the throte .

When ye se yowre halbe blab of tyn tymes : and that it com
mys of no batyng . ye may be sure she hath the gowte in the throte
And for that Take the blode of a peke . and Encense myrr;
bolanana . and clabie of gelofre . and canell and gynger . and
take of all thes euynlich and medyll hem With peockys blo;
de . and seth it tyll it be thicke . and therof make morcellis .
and geue the halbe therof eueri day . at mydmore and att
Moone .

HO : the gowte in the hede and i the Raynes .

When ye se yowre halbe may not endur her meete nor remou
te her astate . she hath the gowte in the hede and in the Ray
nes .

Take Mompan odelbise called mompan . among Hotita
ries ye may haue it . and the skynne of an haate and geue it to
yowre halbe to eete . iij . tymes With the flesh of a catt . and iff
she may holde that meette she shall be saafe .

A medecyne for a sekenes called the fallera

When ye se that yowre halbes clees Ray White : then she has
the fallera . For this sekenes take a blacke snake . and cutte a
Ray the hede . and the tayll . and take the myddyll . and fry it in
an erthyn pott . and take the grece and saue it . and anoynt
the flesh of a peoke therewith and geue it to the halbe for to

ete .viij. days : and ye haue no peoke yeue hir flesh of a colū
and after the .viij. days .yeue hir a chekyn . and Wash it a lutt
and yeue it hir to ete . and take the tenderest of the brest Withe
the freshest bone and let hir ete it . and if she amende any thi
ng she shall be hooll .

A medecyne for the crampe in the thigh in the
legge and in the fote of an hawke .

When ye se your hawke lay hir oon fote vpon her oder fote . she
is take With the crampe . Then drawe his blode vpon the fote
ye lies vpon that other fote . and vpon the legge also . and
she shall be hoole .

For the Cogh or the poole .

Take polbre of Gays : and put it vpon the flesh of a Col
uer : and yeue it ofte to polbre halke and With olde wolte she
shall be hoole .

A medecyne for the podagre .

When polbre halkes fete be swollyn she hath the podagre then
Take fresh may butter and as moch of Oyl of olyf and of
alyn . and chaufe it Bele to gedre at the fiere and make the
of anoyntement . and anoynt the fete . iij . days . and set hir in
the sonne . and yeue hir flesh of a cat . and if that auayll nott
Seth the cutting of a wyne . and Wrapp it a bolte the svel
leng . and let hir sit vpon a colde stone and anoynt hir With
butter or freshe grece . and she shall be hooll .

A medecyne for a sekenes within the body of
an hauke and if shewith not outwarde how she
shall be holpen and in what maner .

A man may know by the chere. and ungladnes of an hawke:
ke this infirmyte but yet it is straunge to knowe: thynges
that a man may not se: in what sekenes and what maner thay
be cured and specialli when a man shote not wherof it com-
myn **T**hede poltre halke bele vpon an henne and then ma-
ke her to fast .ij. days after: to abyde wele his bowellis . The
thyrde day take honey so dely and fyll his body full . and bynde his
beke that she cast it not out of his body and then set his owte
in the sonne . and when it drawith towarde even fede him with
an hote fowle . for as I herde my mayster say and she be nott
hoost herof . loke neuer oter medecyne .

For the passion that Goshawks haue fasting

Take the Roote of small Rysches . and make Juce of
hem and weete poltre flesh therin and make her to ete it .

For hawks that ben wounded .

Take a Ray the fowle about the Wounde and take the White
of an Egge and Oyle of Olive . and medull it to gedre . and
anoynt the Wounde and kepe it with White Wyne . unto tyme ye se
the flesch . and then put in the Wounde Escowe salt unto tyme the

dece flesh be wastyd. after take encence : and cleane as myche of
that oon as of that oðer . meditt it in fere . and When ye Wilt a;
noynt the soore here yoldre oyntement and anoynt it With a pen :
tyll the tyme the skynne growe agene . and if ye se dece flesh ther
on : and Wolt haue it aWay Take venecreke & then anoynt itt
With this Oyntement afforsayde and she shall be hooll

A medecine for an hauke that has the artetike

When ye se yoldre halke fat a while the hert trust it for trou
th she hath the artetike . Therfore do let hir blode in the Orignal
Rayne . and after that geue hir a frogge for to eete . & she shall
be hooll

A medecine for an hauke combred i the bowillis

When yoldre halke is Encombred in the bowillis ye shall k;
naw it by hir Egghes . for hir Eighen Wilt be darke and she Wilt
looke songladli and hir metessing Wilt desoble hir foundement .
Then take the halkes meete and anoynt it With yoldre of can;
nell and geue it hir to eete . and she shall be hooll .

A medecyne for an hawke that has the goutte

Here yoldre halke With an Irtyn onys or troyes . & it shall
helpe hir :

A medecyne for an hawke that hath mites .

Take the Juce of Wormelbode and put it ther thay be and ther
shalt dye .

That an hauke vse hir craft all the selson to
flye or lese .

When ye go to the felde in the latter ende of hallokyng and desi
re that poltre halke shall vse hir craft . Do to hir in this ma
ner let hir sle a fowle . and let hir plym vpon it as moch as
she witt . and When she hath plymmed ynough go to hir softly
for frayng . and rebarde hir on the fowle . and after that ye
may cast hir on a perch . & aswell she may vse hir craft so . as
that she slew all the yere .

A medecyne for an hauke that has the stoon

Anopnt hir fundement With Oyle . and put the powder of
alym With an hole straw .

Also take an herbe callid cristis lardder . & anopnt hir mowth
the Within and she shall be hoolt .

Also take smale flambe rotis and polipodi and the corners
of sporge and grinde it weell and seeth it in butter . and dralbe
it thourgh a clooth . and make throf . iij . pellettis of the grette
nes of a Mot . and put it in his mowth in the morowtide . and lo
ke that she be hoide . and then let hir fast till euen song . and fede
hir littill and littill . and she shall be hoolt .

A medecyne for vermyen .

Take the Juce of the Roote of ffenell . and wite where the vermyen be . and thay shall dye .

A medecine for the Reume that haukis haue

When ye se yowre hauke cloose her Eyghen . and shaketh hir be-
te . then hath she the Reume in the hede . Therfore geue hir lorde
of a gote the first day . and the secunde geue hir epotike With the fle-
sh of a chycon and she shall be hool .

A medecyne for haukis that bene dry and de- syre to drynke , to hepe hem most in kynde .

Take the Juce of hachbunde and Beete thyn halibys me-
te therin . and fede her therwith onys or thyes . and she shall
be hool .

For sekenees that hankis haue i their Entrellis .

A halibke that is seke Withm thentraples : is of an oder
aray then m oder sekeneeses . for if she holde not hir me-
te bot cast it . that is tokeyn of the foule glet . for surfete of fedens
that be geuen to thalibkis m theyr yollth . and afterwarde When
thay come vnto trauaplt . and ben anoyde of the Reuer then
thay Wapen slow to flye and desyre forto rest . and When thauke
is wypon hir perch then she Witt slepe forto putouez . at thentrigg

and if she holde flesh any While in hir goorge : it Will loke as
it Wor fooden and When she is Waked she assayeth to put ouer
of thentyrng . and it is agluttide and colde : With the glett y^e
she hath engenderid . and if she shulde asape she most put ouer .
or ellis she most dye . or cast it and if she cast it she may be hole
wth the medecyne .

A medecyne for the Entreyllis .

Take yolles of Egges rawe . and When they be Bele beton
to geder . put thereto spanyshe salte . and asmych hony thereto . &
Beete therein thy fleshe . and fede thy hallowe . iij . days therewith
and if she make daunger to eete it . let holde thy hallowe . and
make hir to swalowe . iij . or . iiii . morcellis in a day . and finally
she shall be hoost **A**nt **I** shall say to yow a noder thyng . ta
ke hony at the chourngng of the moon . and a kene nettyll and
therof make small powdre and When it is Well grownde . take y^e
breest boon of an henne . and a noder of a cokere . and bakke it
With a knyfe . and do away the skynne . and do thereon the powdre
and att boote With the powdre fede hir . and do so threes . and
she shall be hoost .

For lehenes of Swelling .

If an Wicked felon be swollun in sich a maner y^e a man
may heett it . that the hallowe shall nodye thus a man may hel
p hir strongly . and lengthe hir lyfe . but the hallowe Will be de
p^r eegre and gletous of the fekenes . and therfor y^e moost

Take the Rote of comfory and sugre iliche mych . and sethe
it in fresh grece With the thridde parte of hony . and then draw
it thorough a fayre clooth . and oft geue it to the halke and she
shalt amende .

For blaynis i haukes monthes cald frounches

Off the frounches it is dredd for halkes . for it is anoyous
sekene . and drawith hir to deth . and With holdeth hir streng;
the . for men sayn that it commyth of colde . For colde doth hal
kes mych harme . and makyth flebbe fast obte of the brayne &
the Eyghen With swelt and empyre in her hede . and bot she ha;
ue hasteli helpe it With stoppe her nase thullis . And therfor
Take Fenell Marpall and Rēsis ilich moch . and sethe it &
draw it thorough a cloth . and owerwhiles Wast her hede therw^t
and put som in the Roose of her mowth . and she shall be saafe

A medicine for an hauke that castis hir flesch

Wete hir fleshe in sarsoitt or ellis seeth Rasus in Water and
put her fleshe therein : When it boylith .

A medecyne for the Reume clepid Argum

When thou seeth thy hauke vpon his mouth and his che
kis blobbed . then she hath thys sekene cald Argum . Therfor
take a nedell of siluer and hte it i the fire . and brynne the Nas;
rellis thorough obte . then anoynt it With oyle of Olyff .

For to make an hawke grete and fatte .

Take a quantyte of porke and ony and butter Țliche my; che and porged grece and do a Day the skynne . and sethe hym to geder . and anoynt thy flesh therin . and Țede yolbre halke therwith . and she shall encrece myghtely . Ellis take the Wyn; ges of an Eued . and Țede hiz and kepe hiz from traueit and Țo so ofte though the eued be neuer so fatte . and if yolbre hal; ke be not passing fat Within a fortenet Mondre Ț thynke .

For booches that growe in an hawks Țowe

Rutt theȚ botches With an knyfe . and let olbe the mater of theȚm . and after clense theȚm clene With a syluer sponc or ellis fille the holl With a polbre of aenemelit Țbrent . and Țop pon that polbre do a littill larde : that is resside and so it With a Day .

Here is a goode medecyne for an hawke that Wyl not coom to Reclayne .

Take fresh butter and put ther to sugre and put it in a cle ne cloth and Reclayne her to that and kepe it in a box in pou re . bagge .

A medecyne for hawks that bene Refreyned .

When ye se yolbre halke Nespnyng and Castnyng Wat thorough her Nostrillis or hiz naxes then wolteles she is Refrained .

For that sekenes : take ye greynes of shaffelegre and of pepper and grynde it Beett . and temper it With strong wynegre and put in his Nares and in the Rooff of his mowth and geue his flesh to ete . and she shall be saaff .

A medecyne for hawhs that haue payne in their croupes .

The shall take fayre Morfan and poudre of gelesce : and medditt it to gedre . and geue it to polbre halbke to ete . and if she holde it past the secunde day after . she shall be hoole .

A medecyne for the stoone in the fundement

Then polbre halbke may not metese then she bathe that sekenes calde the soon . And for this sekenes : ye shall take the hert of a boyne and the grece of a flypne . and cutt it With the flesh of the hert and she shall be holpe .

A medecyne for the dry Frounce .

For thys sekenes take the Roote of Phillipod that groweth upon Olyes . and seth it a grete While then take it fro the fire and let it stonde and Wap ledd Warne . then Wast polbre flesh thern . and feede polbre halbke . iij . tymes . and she shall be hoole

A medecyne for wormys called anguelli

Take pressure made of a lombe that Was tome in contyme & make therof . iij . morcellis and put it in a gut of a coluer

and fede hir thurwith and take the balke be boide Wxn ye yeue
hir thys medecyne .

Also take Juice of dragonys and put full the gut of a pe-
gion and then cut it and departe it as the balke may ouersbo-
losh it . and put it in his body . and knytt his beke for castynge

Also yeue hir the ballockys of a Huc as hote as thay
ben cut olde . and make powder of the pyntyll and cast it vppō
the flesh of a Cat . and fede hir thurwith & she shall be hoolt .

An hawke Tyrith . Fedith . Goorgith .
Behith . Kousith . Endurith . Mutith .
Perchith . Jophith . Puttithouer . Proynith .
Plommith . She warbullith . and mantellith .

She tyth vppon Rumpys . She fedith on all maner of
flesh . She goorgith When she fillith hir goorge with meete .
She bekith When she selith : that is to say she bypith hir beke .
She Kousith When she shakith all hir federis and hir body to-
gedre . She Endurith When hir meete in hir bowellys fall to di-
gestion . She mutith When she auoydith hir orde . She perchith
When she stondyth on any maner wolbe or perch . She Jophith
When she slepith . She puttithouer When she Euoidith hir meete
olde of hir goorge m to hir bowellis . She proynith When she fet-
chith oyle with hir beke ou hir taylor and anoyntith hir fetz &
hir federis . She plommith When she pullith federis of any fowle

or of any other thyng and castys hem from her She Warbelyth
When she drawyth booth her Wyngys ouer the myddys of her booke .
and ther they mete both and softly shakyth them . and let hem
fall agen . And she mantyllith When she stretchith her oon Wyng
a long after her lege . and afterwarde that oother Wyng . and
moost comynly she doth that affore or she Warbelyth hir .

The namys of a Spare hauke as Ostrigers and Sparuiters haue determyned

Ther is a question axyd Whether a man shall call a spare
halke Or a spere halke Or an aspere halke . & Of
trigers . and also Sparuiters : sayen she may be callid alt . iij .
Namys . for thres reasons . She may be callid a Spere halke
for of all the halkeys that ther be she is moost spere . that is to
say moost tendre to kepe . for the leest myslopetyng and mysenten
wyng flesch .

Also she may be cald an aspere halke of sharpnesse
of hir corage . and of hir lohyng quicly . and also of hir fleyng
For she is moost asper and sharpe in all thyng that belong
vnto hir of any other halkeys

She may be also callid a spare halke for . ij . (Reasones : oon
is she sparich goshalkeys and tercellys both . suche as ben in
thir soore aage . vnto tyme thay may be Reclaymyd . and ma
de redy to fleye . as Gosshalkeys and tercellys that be not ful
ly melbed : vnto tyme they may be clene ensaymyd and redy to
fleye . for all the Whyle thay bene vnabutt . the spare halke . occu
pythe thysfeson . and fleth the partrich Beett . that is to say from
saint Margarytes day vnto it be lammes . and so forth in the
yere .

And she wyll flee Beett yong fesauntis : yong leth cockys

In the begynnynge of the yere . And after Michelmoe Whan par-
trekes passe her daunger I haue seen them made sum to sle the pie
sum to sle the Tele wypon the Reuer : at the Jutte . sume to sle
the Wodecok and sum for the blacke brude and the thurst .

The Wodecok is comwoug to sle : bot if thez be crafte . thez
fore Whan ye come to a Wode or a quech of bushus . cast yolre
sparehalke in to a tre and bete the bushes then and if any Wo-
decok arise she Witt be sure therof . **O**ne most first make hir
to a folde cast op olt of the bushes . and yolre halke most
sit on loofte as ye make hir to a partriche . Also as I sayde ye
may call hir a spare halke : for an odel cause . for and thez Woz
a shype fraght . full of halakis . and no thyng ellis . and thez Be-
re a spare halke among thapm thez shuld no custom be payd be
cause of hir . And so for the most comune name thay be calde spa-
re halkes for the resones a forsayd .

An hawke flieth to the new to the Beke . or
to the Toll . No Crepe Querre Fer Jutty at

An halke fleeth to the Ryuer dyuersis Ways . and sle-
the the folde dyuerli . That is to say she flieth to the Woz
or to the beke . or to the toll . & all is bot oon . as ye shall knalbe
here after She fleeth also to the quarre : to the crepe . and no mo
Ways bot thos . iij . And she Nymmyth the folde at the fer Jut-
ty or at the Jutty ferre .

Now shall ye knaw what theis termes betokyn
a moo folowynge . as Hus . Jutty ferre . Mounte
Raundon . Crepe . Ennewed .

A Goshalke or a tercel that shall flee to the belb . to the toll or to the beke . in this maner she is taught ye most fynde a folde in the (Reuer or in a pitte praueli . and then sett your hawke a grette space of . vpon a moott hilt or on the grownde . and crepe softeli towarde the folde : from your halke streight way and When ye come almost ther as the folde lyeth . looke backewarde towarde the halke . and With your hande or With your tabuz styke : becke your halke to come to you . and When she is on Wyng . and comyth low bi the grownde . and is almost at you . then smyte your tabuz . and cry huff . huff . huff and make the folde to spring . and With that noise the folde wil rise and the halke wyll nym it .

A And now take hede . If your halke nym the folde at the fer side of the (Reuer or of the pitt from you Then she sleeth the folde at the fer Jutty and if she flee it vpon that side that ye ben on . as it may haue dyuerse times . Then ye shall say she hath sleen the folde at the Jutty ferry .

A If your halke nym the folde a lyste : ye shall say she toke it at the mounte or at the souce .

A And if the folde spring not but flee a long after the (Reu and the halke nym it then . ye shall say she slew it at the (Rauon wy .

C Crepe .

And your halke sleeth at or to the Crepe When ye haue your halke on your fyfe and crepe softely to the (Reuer or to the pit . and stelith softeli to the byrnie therof . and then cry huff . and bi that meane Nym a folde . Then it is slayn at the Crepe or at the fer Jutty . or at the Jutty ferry . as a boone is sayd .

And if it happn as it dooth oftymes the folke for feare of
 poltre balke Wilt spring and fall agen in to the Rpuer . or the
 balke sees his . and so lie styll and dare not arise . ye shall say
 then poltre balke hath emelved the folke in to the Rpuer . and
 so shall ye say and the be moo folkes in the Rpuer then there
 poltre balke nymmyth if thay are not arise for feare of polt
 re balke

A thete .

Understande ye that a Goshalke shulde not flie to any fo
 ble of the Rpuer With tellis in no Wise . and therefore a Gosh
 alke is cald a thete .

Querre .

And poltre balke fleeth to the querre . When the be in a sto
 butt tyme Sordes of mallardes in the felde and When she espith
 theym and commyth couerte her selfe . and she preupli conde
 ges or lald bi the goodnde . and nym oon of hym or thay rise
 then ye shall say that the folke Was slayn at the querre .

Merke this terme draw

Som folke myfuse this terme draw . and say that thay have
 be Wilt draw to the Rpuer . And that terme draw is propusli
 assigned to that balke that Wilt flee a Roke or a Crow or a
 Reugn : upon a londe sitting . and then it most be sayd that
 such an balke Wilt draw Wilt to a Rooke .

Nowe ye shall vnderstande if a man will make
an hawke to the querre in this maner he most do

Take a tame Malarde and set hym in a fayr playn . and
let hym goo Where he Wilt . then take yolbre halke vpon yolbre
fist . and goo to that playn . and holde vpon yolbre hande a praty
Way of from the Malarde . and looke if the halke can espie it .
by hir albyn corage . and if she haue folwede the folde and desi
re to flee thez to . let hir flee it . and plymme Best vpon hir .
and sesue her so . ij . or . iij . tymes and then she is made to the
quarre .

I haue knalbyn gentylmen that Wylsoeuer and Wylsoeuer
thay se any tame Dookes . and if theyz halbys Wolde desite
to thaim . then thay Wolde let flee to theym in coragynng theyz
halbys to be Beest fleynng to the quarre an ower tyme .

A praty craft to take an hawke that is brokyn
owt of mew . and all maner of fowls that lyt in
trees if a man wyl.

Hooke Where an halke perchith for all nyght : in any ma
nez place . and softe and layserly clymbe to her With a fron
ce or a lantezne that hath bot oon light . in yolbre hande and
let the light be towarde the halke so that she se not yolbre face
and ye may take hir by the legges or ower Wile as ye lyst .
and in lyke Wile all ower maner fowle .

Of hawkys Bellys .

The bellis that golbre halke shall wher looke in any Bi;
se that thay be not to buy ouer hir power to buy. al
so that noon be buyer then an other bot like of beght.
Hooke also that thay be sonoure and best solndyng and shil
and not both of oon solne : bot that oon be a semptoun vnder
a uoder . and that thay be hool and not brokyn and specialli
in the solndyng place . For and thay be brokyn thay wylt sol
ne full dulli .

Off spare halke bellis ther is chooe and lyttill of charge
of thaim : for thar beeth plenty .

Bot for Goshaldes somtyme Bellis of Melen Were
calde the best . and thay be full goode for thay comunely be solb
den With siluer and solde ther after . Bot ther be now cosed
of Duchelande bellis : of a tolne calde durdrigh . and thay
be passing goode . for thay be vele sortid best solnded . sonoure
re of Ryngyng in shilnes and passing best lastyng .

There endyth the proceis of halkepyng . And now folow
the naampes of all maner of halkeys & to whom they belong .

C Theys haukes belong to an Emproure

Theys be the names of all maner of halbes . First an Eagle . a Baltere . a Melobne . The symplest of theis . in Witt slec an Hynde calfe . a Falbñ . a Roo a Rydd . an Elke . a Crane . a Bustarde a Storke . a Swan . a Fop in the playn ground . And theis be not enlured . ne reclapmed . by cause that thay be so ponderouse to the perch portatiff . And theis . iij . by thez nature belong to an Emproure .

C Theis haukes belong to a kynng .

Ther is a Gerfalken . a Tereft of a gerfauken . And thes belong to a Kynng .

C For a pryncce .

Ther is a Falken gentill . and a Tereft gentill . and thes be for a pryncce .

For a duke .

C Ther is a Falken of the rock . And that is for a duke

For an Erle .

C Ther is a Falken peregryne And that is for an Erle

C For a Baron .

Also ther is a Bastarde and that hauke is for a Baron

Hawkes for a knyght

Ther is a Sacre and a Sacret . And theis be for a Knyght .

Hawke for a Squyer .

Ther is a Lanare and a Lancel . And theys belong to a Squyer .

For a lady

Ther is a Merlyon . And that halke is for a lady

An hawke for a yong man

Ther is an Hoby . And that hawke is for a yong man
And theys be halkes of the tolore : and ben both Jured to be
wold and reclaimed .

And yet ther be moo kyndis of hawkes

Ther is a Goshalke . and that halke is for a yeman

Ther is a Terrell . And that is for a polbere man .

Ther is a Spere halke . and he is an halke for a prest

Ther is a Mustyke . And he is for an holiwater clerke
And theis be of an oðer maner kynde . for thay flie to Ouer
re and to fer Jutty and to Jutty fferre .

Explicit .

Like Wile as i the booke of halldyng aforesayd are Brityn
 and noted the termys of plesure belongyng to gentill men
 haupng delite thern . In thessame maner thys booke folowynge
 shewith : to sych gentill personys the maner of huntynge for
 all maner of bestys . Whether thay be Beestys of Venerie . or
 of chace . or Rascall . And also it shewith all the termys co
 uenient as Well to the holdndys as to the bestys aforesayd .
 And in certayn ther be many dyuerse of thaim . as it is de
 clared in the booke folowynge .

Beestys of venerie .

Wheresoeuer ye face by synth or by felt
 My dere chylde take hede howe I stram dooth you tell
 How many maner bestys of venerie ther were
 I styng to yowre dame and she shall yow lece
 Yowre maner bestys of venerie there are
 The first of thaim is the . hert . the secunde is the hare
 The thre is oon of the . the Wylff and not oon moe

Beestys of the Chace .

And Where that ye cum in playne or in place
 I shall yow tell Which be bestys of enchace
 Oon of thaim is the . Bucke . a nother is the Doo
 The Fox and the Marton . and the Wylde Roo
 And ye shall my dere chylde oother bestys all .
 Where so ye hem synde Rascall ye shall hem call
 In synth or in felt : or in forest I yow tell .

Note here the aage of an hert .

And for to speke of the hert iff ye wilt it lete
Ye shall hym a . Calfe . call at the fyrst yere
The secunde yere a . Goket . so shall ye hym call
The thirde yere a . Spowad . lerneth thus all
The folowith yere a . Stagge . call hym by any way
The fyfthe yere a . grete Stagge . your dame bidde yow say
The vi . yere call ye hym an . hert .
Doth so my childe wylis ye been in quart

To know the hede of an hert . & that is dyuerse

And of the hony that he then berith a bolde .
The fyrst hede shall be Yugett wyth olde
Thez in fyndyn be suche dyuersite .
Natheles the . vi . yere euermore at the leest
Thow shalt bett Yuge the perche of thessame beest
When he hath Montelere with olde any lett
Kyall and? Suriall also there Ysett
And that in the toppe so when ye may hym keene
Then shall ye call hym forchyd an hert of tenne
And when he hath in the toppe . iij . of the selue
Then ye shall call hym trochid an hert of . xij .
And afterwarde in the toppe when thez . iij . bene
Then shall ye call hym sommyd an hert of . xvi .
And from . iij . forwarde watt so befall
Be he neuer of so many ye shall hym summed call
Ryght of the nombre eyn that he is
Callith hym from . iij . forth summed Ywys
Also haue ye sele an hert heded beele .

An Heerde . A Beue . A Sounder . A Route.

My chyldre callith herds of hert and of hynde
And of Bucke and of doo Where po hem synde
And a Beue of Roos What place thay be in
And a Sounder ye shall of the Wylde fowne
And a Route of Volues Where thay possun mine
So shall ye hem call as many as thay bene

A Littill herde . A myddyll heerd A grete heerd

L.pp . is a littylst herde though it be of hynndis
And . pl . is a myddyl herde to call hym be hynndis
And . lxxx . is a grete herde call. ye hem so
Be it hert be it hynde bukke oz ellis doo

How ye shall say a gret hert & not a fair & oder

A grete hert When ye hym se so shall ye hym call
Bot neuermore a fayre hert for no thyng that may be fall
A grete hynde a grete bucke and a fayre doo
My sonnes Where ye Walke call ye hem so
So ye shulde naame sich deere: and do as I yow lece

What is a beup of Roos grete oz small

And sep is a beue of Roos on a walbe
And . p . is a myddylst beup full Bele I it halbe
A grete beup is . yn . When thay to gedre be
And so call hem sonnes Where that ye hym se
The moore nombus than yhis : the gretter the beup is

What is a Sounder of swyne grete or small

TWelfe make a Sounder of the Wyld swyne
For a medytte Sounder What place thap be inne
A grete sounder of swyne . xx . ye shall call
For geet not this lession for thyng that may fall
Thynke What I say : my sonne nyght and day

Of the Roo huntynge . brekynge . and dressynge

When ye hunt at the Roo then shall ye say choore
The crossies and cresones yowre holdndys byfoore
A grete Roobucke ye call hym not so
Bot a fayre Roobucke and a fayre doo
With the bowellis and With the blood
Relbarde ye yowre holdndes my sonnys so goode
And eche foote ye shall cutte in . iii . I yow heme
Take the bowellis and the blood and do all to gedre then
Neuyth hit than to yowre holdndys so
And moche the glaadder then thay wyl go
That to yowre holdndes a relbarde is call
For hit is eten on the grownde and on the steyne dalt
The Roo shall be herded by veneri I Beene
The . ii . forther legges the hede layde by elbene
And take oon ender legge wop I yow pray
And that ower forder legge right as I yow say
Upon the ower forder legge booth ye hem pytte
And With that ower forther legge wop ye hem knytte
Don thys maner thus When ye haue broght
All hool to the Rechen then hit shall be broght
Sane that yowre holdndes ete : the bowellis and the fete .

Now of thage & undoyng of the boore

All to speke of the boore the fyrst yere he is
A pygge of the Sounder called ale haue. I blis
The secunde yere an hogge and so shall he be
And an hoggestere When he is of yeres . iii .
And When he is of . iii . yere a beore shelt he be
From the Sounder of the slypne then deyrith he
A Spnguler is he so : for a lone he Witt goo.
When ye haue slayn the boore and Witt to hym right
Ye shall wnde hym onflayne When he shall be dight
Xxx . breedys and . ii . of hym ye shall make
By the lobe of Veneray as I dare vnder take
Thurgh yowre houndys by strength iff that he be dede
Thay shall haue the tobyllis toyle With the brede
Cast vpon the grounde ther the boore Was slayne
And that is calde a Rewarde so hunteris it sayne
vpon the erth so haue I blis : for that so cetera is

Now of the hare .

All for to speke of the hare my sonnyes seareli
That best kyng shall be calde of all Veneray
For all the fayre spekyng and blabyng leif fere
Commyth of sedyng and fyndyng of the hare
For my leif chylde I take it on honde
He is the mezuellest best that is m ony londe
For he fymaes and crotis and Roungeth euermoore
And beareth talow and gas : and a boue teeth both be soore
And othez While he is male : and so ye shall hym fynde
And othez While female and kyndelis by kynde

And When he is female and kyndelis hym With in
In . iij . degrees he hym beith or he With hym elyng
Too Rough and . ij . smoth Who With hym se
And ij . knottis also that kyndelis With be
When he is female so tell I my tale .

The rewarde for howndys .

When yowre houndis by strength hath done hez to dede
The hunter shall rewarde hym then With the herte
With the shulderis and the sides and With the bellis all
And all thyng With in the Bombe saue onli the gatt
The paurche also : geue hym noon of thoo .
With rewarde When oon the erth it is dalt.
With all goode hunteris the . halow . it is calt
Then the lopnes of the hare loke ye not forgete
Bot bryng hym to the kechyn for the lordis meete
And of this ilke hare speke We no more .

Wiche bestes shall be flayne & wich scripte

Now to speke of the bestes When thay be flayne
How many be scripte and how many be flayne
All that be skyne and talow and Rounge leue me
Shall be flayne save the hare for he shall scripte be
And all that beith greece : and piles ther upon
Euer shall be scripte When thay be wndon
On thes maner play : thus ye shall say .

Whiche beestis shall be reide with the lymmer .

A My dere sonnes echeon now Wilt I yow telle
How many maner beestes as With the lymmer
Shall be vnterprete in fryth or in felde
Booth the best and the bucke and the boore so Wilt
And all other beestes that huntid shall be
Shall be sought and founde With Ratches so fre
Say thus I yow tolde : my childer so tolde

The discreuyng of a Bucke .

A And ye speke of the Bucke the fyrst yere he is
A fawne. folowynge on his dam say as I yow Wilt
The secunde yere a preket. the . iij . yere a solbrett
A solbre at the . iij . yere the twelfth I yow tell
The . v . yere call hym a Bucke of the fyrst hore
The . vi . yere call hym a Bucke and so as I yow telle

Of the hornys of a Bucke .

The hornys of a grete Bucke or he so be
Most be summyd as I say herewith to me
Too braunchis first palmyd he most haue
And . iij . aduancers the soth iff ye Wilt saue
And xxiii . espelers and then ye may hym call
Where so ye be a grete Bucke I tell yow all

Of the Roobucke .

A And iff ye of the Roobucke Wilt knowe the name
The first yere he is a kyte souynge on his dame

The secunde yere he is a gerle : and so he siche all
 The thirde yere an hennule loke ye hym call
 Robucke of the first yere he is at the iii . yere
 The . v . yere a Roobucke hym call I yow lere
 At saynt andrew day his hornys he Witt cast
 In moore or in moos he hidyth hem fast
 So that no man may hem sone fynde
 Ellys in certayn he does not his kynde
At saynt Jampes day Where so he go
 Then shall the Roobucke gendre With the Roo
 And so boldely ther as ye durme
 Then is he calde a Roobucke goyng in his tyme
 And iff ye may a Robucke sle With owt any fayle
 And ye fynde that heue grece at his taylor
 As sum Robuckys haue When ye hit fynde
 Then shall ye see it as ye do of hert and of hynde
 Also the Robucke as hit is Wele kynde
 At holprode day he gooth to Ryde .
 And wifith the bit : When he may gete hit

Now of the hert and of the hynde .

ASonnys of the hert and the hynde lerne pit ye may
 Ther thay draib to the herde at holi roode day
 To the stepe then thay goon pche hote day at noon
 Which stepe thay wsen my childer I yow say
 Tilt hit be Mydesomere at the last day
 The cause of the stepe is to Weere hym fro the flee
 Who so commyth to that place may se hit With his ighes
 An othez thyng thay wse my chylde also
 The same seson of the yere to soyle to go

Of the cryng of thes beestes .

An hert belovys and a bucke grouns I fynde
And iche Roobucke certayne bellis by kynde
The noyes of theses beestes thus ye shall call
For prynces of thesre make thay wsen hit all
Say chylde Wtere ye goo : yowre dame tught you so

Merke well thes selyngs folowynge .

Tyme of grace begynneth at mydsomer day
And tyll holi Roode day lasteth as I you say

The selyng of the fow fro the Natyvyte
Tyll the annunciation of ooure lady fre

The selyng of the Roobucke at Ester shall begynne
And tyll mychelmas lasteth nygh or the blynn

The selyng of the Roo begynneth at Michelmas
And hit shall endure and last untill Candilmas

At Michelmas begynneth huntynge of the hare
And lasteth tyll mydsomer thes nyll no man hit spare

The selyng of the Wolfe is in iche cuntre
At the selyng of the fow and evermore shall be

The selyng of the boote is from the Natyvyte
Tyll the purification of ooure lady so fre

For at the Natyvyte of ooure lady swete

He may fynde Wtere he goth vnder his feete

Booth in Bodys and feldis come and ouer frute

When he after foode maketh any sute

Crabbys and acorns and nottes thes thay grow

Halys and heepes and othe thyngs ynow

That tyll the purification lasteth as ye se

And maketh the Boote in selyng to be

For While that frute may : last his time is neuer past

Of the hunting of the haare

Now to speke of the haare how all shall be brought
When she shall with houndes be founden and sought
The first worde to the houndis that the hunt shall owt pit
Is at the kennell doore when he openys it
That all may hym here : he shall say arree .
For his houndes wolde cum to hastel
That is the first worde my sonne of vener
And when he hath couplyd his houndes pchoon
And is forth with hem to the felde goon
And when he has of cast his colples at witt
Then shall he speke and say his houndes titt
Thore de couple auant se auant . this so
And then So ho so ho . thies and no mo
And then say . Sa sa ep auant So hoh I pou pray
And iff ye se yowre houndes haue goode witt to renne
And draw a Rapier fro yowr say as I yowr kenne
There hoh amp . agayne hem call so
Then . Sweff mon amp sweff . to make hym soft go
And iff any fynde of the haare thez he hath bene
And he hight Richer oz Remounde thus to hym bedene
Oyes a Remounde le vaillant . and I shall pou adde
O' quida troy la colbarde on la court colwe
That Remonde the Worthe with owt any fayle
That Wength to fynde the colbard with the short tiple

And iff ye se Where the haare at pasture hath bene
Iff hit be in the tyme of the corne grene
And iff yowre houndes chace Beest at yowre witt
Then . iij . motis shall ye blaw bothe lowe and hitt

There oon and there an other there to pasture þas
 When say . illoques illoques in thesame place
 So say to hym in kynde : onto tyme that ye his fynde
 And then cast a signe att the feld abowte
 To se at his pasture Where she hath be in or olde
 Or at his forme for gladi to be she is not lese
 Ther she hath pasturid in tyme of Relese
 And any hounde fynd or musyng of his mace
 Ther as she hath byne and is goon olde of that place
 Tha se thouz cy est pl . so shalt ye say
 Venerz auez so hold sa . also lorde as ye may
 Sa cy ad este so hold . after that
 Sa sa cy auant . and therof be not lat
 And When ye se onto the playne her at the last
 In feld or in errabult londe : or in to the Wode past
 And polbre hounde Wilt fynde of her ther then
 Say . la douce amp la est a . and so as I polb hen
 That is to say swete frende : ther is he come hold
 For to dry here . and ther With ye shalt say so hold
 Illoques cy douce cy waylaunt so hold so hold . then thy
 Thus may ye now dere sonys lerne of venerz
 And When ye come ther as ye twold he Wilt dwelt
 And so semeth to polb Wilt then say as I polb tell
 Ha douce la est a venerz . for to dwelt thore
 And ther With . in . so hold . say ye no moore
 And iff it semes Wolt polb to fynde att in fere
 And Wenen so to do then say . douce hold here hold here
 Hold here douce hold here hold here he sittys
 So shalt ye say my chylde and for no thyng lettys
 Att maner bestys that euer chafede Wore
 Haue oon maner of Wode . so hold . and no moore

To fulfill or confitt eche maner of chace
 The hunt euermoore in his molth that Worde he haas
 And iff yowre boundys at a chace renne thes ye hunt
 And the best begynne to renne as herttis be wont
 Or for to hanplon as doos the fox With his gyle
 Or for to crosse as the Roo dooth oder While
 Oder dwelt so that yowre boundys cannot olde go
 Then shall ye say. hoo sa ampy sa sa
 A complex sa arete so holb. sich is the play
 And soholb as moch is as sa holb to say
 Bot for. soholb. is short in speche When it is brought
 Therefore say Be. soholb tot sa holb say Be nocht
 And iff yowre houndis chace at hert or at haare
 And thay renne at defaute thus ye shall say there
 Jey soholb assayne assayne ston hoh
 Sa assayne arete soholb theis Wordes and no moe
 And iff yowre houndes renne West at fox or at doe
 And so sayle at defaute say thus ferther or ye goo
 Ho to ore swef aluy douce a luy. that thay here
 Ho hoh assayne assayne sa arete
 So holb so holb wenez a coupler. and do as I yow kenne
 The moore Worshyp may ye haue among all mewe
 Yowre craftis let be kynde: and do as I yow bydde
 All my sonnys in same: and thus may ye konne of game

The booke that the mayster hunter makyth to
 his man now here folowng ye may here.

The mayster to his man makyth his Rops
 That he knowith be kynde What the hert doys
 At huntynge euermoore When he goys

Quod the man to his maister that hee good loore
 For to knowe what he doos the houndes befoore
 What dooth he mayster quod the man
 He dooth quod he caryn as thow mayst se
 Berekth .and so dooth no best bot he
 When berekth he quod the man what is that to say
 With his feete he opprys the erth ther he gooth a way
 What is the cause quod the man naister I the pray
 That the hert he foore the houndes When thay hym hunt ag
 That then to the Ryuer he Wellis for to goon
 Quod the maister to the man thez ar causes toon

For. ii. causes the hert desirith to the Ryuer . a
 note wele theis termys folowng descende a oder

The cause for the Ryuer descende he is ag
 And so is he to the Water When he takith the way
 Why callist thow hym . descende . mayster I the pray
 For he payris of is myght the sooth I the say
 A nother is to the Water Whi he gooth other Whyle
 The houndes that hym sellen to founde to begyle
 Wit of this hert quod his man maister Wolde I ken
 In to the Water When he leppes what he makes then
 He proferith quod the mayster and so ye shall say
 For he bot not hym selfe yett how he Witt a way
 Whether ouer the Water he Witt for passe
 Or turne agen thessame way thez he first was
 Therefore hit is profre as theys huntreis sayne
 And Reprofer iff thessame way he turne agene

At that ozer side of the Water iff he cop sterte
 Then shall ye call hit the saule of the hert
 And that is for the Water of his legges Beete
 Solone in to the steppis ther fallyn of his fete
 Upon the Water his Way euen iff he hent
 Then brekkyth he Water ther to take godd tent
 And iff With the Water go algate godd hit shall
 Defoulant the Water an hert so hym callt

Now of the Nomblys nether wele the termys

The man to his mapster spekyth full blyth
 Off the nomblys of the hert that he wolde hym kith
 Thow mony endys ther shall be hym With me
 Quod the mapster bot oon thyk nor thynne
 And that is bot the Gargilon to speke of att bi dene
 And att theys ozer crokes and Roundulis bene

The Auuncers . the Forchers

Wit Wolde I Wit and thow Woldest me leere
 The crokes and the Roundellis of the Nomblys of y^e dere
 Don croke of the Nomblys lych euermoore
 vnder the throte bolle of the best be foore
 That callid is . auuncers Who so can hem here
 And the hyndermost parte of the Nomblys there
 That is to say the Forchers that liggyn euen betwene
 The . 7 . theys of the best that ozer crokis euene

In the Mydref that callid is the wondell also
For the sides wolnde a bolde coruen it is fro
My deere sonnes holde : say of game I thus yow tolde

Out Holde I Witt maister Whi theys houndes all
Bayen and cryen When thay hym ceche shall
For thay Holde haue helpe that is thayr skylt
For to flee the best that thay renne tyll

Tell me mayster quod the man What is the skylt
Why the haare wolde so fayne renne ayenest the hilt
Quod the mayster for hys leagys be shorter be foote
Then be hynde : that is the skylt of poore

What is the cause quod the man y^e men say of y^e best
That the haare sittith aye When she takyth hys rest
And oðer bestys ly : as comuneli men sayne
For .ij. causes quod the mayster I tell the ployne
Don is for she hurcles wypon hys houghis ap
And all oðer bestys : can she side to the grolnde lay
An oðer cause ther is and that is noo lees
For she breith booth selbet and pure grece

Out Holde I mayster quod the man fayne Witt more
Wher lyth the fuet of the haare be hynde or befoore
Ouer the loyne quod the mayster of iche haare thow take
By idon the taylor and the chyne euen oon the backe
Out Holde I mayster quod the man thys at the lez
What thow walkest in the felde With thy lymez
Ther as an hert pascurred hath : or y^e thow hym se
To knawe faatt or lene Wither that he be
I can quod the mayster Witt tell the thys caas
Whate Bele Wher he lay : and Wher he sumeped has

Moloth and englaymede iff that it be
Then is he fatt & the tellerne theys of me
And iff it be both blacke and harde and clene
Then he is meagre lare and leene
And of this ilke thyng iff thou leue not me
Take heed in the byntre and then thou may it se

A Myt master of the haare sayn Wolde & Wit moore
What he dooth When he gooth the holdndys befoore
He forth and resorth ther he gooth a Way
Pryckyth and repyckyth the sooth for to say
Bot what is that quod the man When thay so doone
That shalt I quod the master tell the full soone
In the felde wher he gooth no Ways beene
Ther he forth When he steppyth and hit may not be seene
And after When he doblith and turnyth agaynne
Then he resorth as goode hunteres sayne
And When he rennyth in the Way dry or wette
Then men may fynde fostals of clees or of feete
That pryckyth the haare aye When he dooth soo
And repyckyth then iff he agaynne goo

A Maister yit quod the man What is this to say
A wauntelay a lay . and a Relay .
That shalt I tell the quod he : for a littill byzete
When the holdndys ar set : an hert for to mete
And othez hym chasen and folowyn to take
Then all the Relais thou may wypon hem make
Even at his comyng yf thou lett thy holdndys goo
While the othez that be behynde fer arn hym froo
That is . a wauntelay . and so thou shalt hit call
For thay are than fer before thes othez holdndes all

And an hyndering geete all oðer contist
 For thay may not that day nomore selbe at Wilt
 And holde thyn houndes styll iff that thow so do
 Tilt all the houndes that be behynd be cum ther to
 Than let thyn houndes all to geðer goo
 That called is an allay . and looke thow say so
 And that hyndering is yit to them that be behynd
 For the restede wilt ouergo the Wæte by kynde
 A relay is after Wþen the houndes ar post
 For be fore Wþith the hert that hiet hem fast
 To let thyn houndes fer after hem goon
 And that is then a forthering to hem echoon
 For and thyn houndes haue ouertake thees oðer bi destres
 Then shalt they all solue hym of oon swestnes

What is a forloping .

Wit mayster Wolde I sayn thus at yow leere
 What is a forloping for that is goode to here
 That shalt I say the quod be the soch at lest
 Wþen thy houndes in the Wode sechyn any best
 And the best is scott aWay owt of the fyth
 Or the houndes that thow hast meten thezwith
 And any oðer houndes before : than may Wþith hem mete
 Thees oðer houndes arn then forloyned I the hte
 For the beste and the houndes arn so fer before
 And the houndes be kynde be Wæte and soore
 So that thay may not at the best cum at ther Wilt
 The houndes be fore forlopyne hem and that is the styll
 Thay be ap so fore be fore to me iff thow wilt trust
 And thys is the forlopyne lete hit iff thow lust

Whiche thre thynges cause the houndes to endure

A Mit Wolde I Wette mayster iff it Ware thy Wilt
When thy houndes renne an hert contill
And ay the forther they goo the gladder they bene
For . iij . causes quod he oft tyme is sene
Don is When the hert rennye fast on a rese
He sweeth that hit rennyth wolne thorough olde his clees
The houndes When they synde of that it is swete
Then as they leue to renne and lother to lete
An oðer cause When the hert ny no moore may
Then Wilt he White froth caste ther he gooth a way
When thy houndes synde of that then as they glad
In hope they shall hym haue and renne so rad
The . iij . cause is of the hert When he is nygh dede
Then he castes olde of his moloth froth and blade red
The houndes know that he shall be take soone than
And euer the forther they goo the gladder they renne
Thes as the causes . iij . that causes hem gladd to be

Which best a slau hounde takis as sone as aswift

A What best pit mayster I as it for non pit
That moost hoole all houndes rennen contill
And also sone the slowest shall hym ouer take
As the swyftest shall do What Way so euer he take
That best a Hausyn hight a Brok or a Bray
Thes . iij . namys he hath the sooth for to say
And this is cause therof : for he Wilt by kynde
Go thorough thornys a Way the thyrdest he may synde
Ther as the swyftest houndes may no forther goo
Then the slowest of foote be he neuer so thro

Why the hare fumays and croteis .

¶ Pit mayster Bolde I Bete Whi that men sayn
That the haare fumays and croteys booth playn
And all othez maner bestys that huntid be
Fempon or fenon as the Bele hit se
That shall I Beett tell the quod the mayster then
For Why that he femays and crotis Beett I ken
He femaith for he bereth talow . this is no les
And he croteis men sayn for he bereth grees
And Roukis on his boughis When he lettis it go
And bestys of fch kynde fynde Be no moo
Holw mony bestis femayen mayster sayn I Bolde lere
And holw many fenon that Bare goode to here
All this to tell quod the mayster I holde hit bot ligh
All bestis that bere talow and stonde ropight
Femayen When thay do so say as I the keme
And all oter fenon that wilken wolue themne .

How nony maner bestis of venery Kelenne

¶ Holw many maner bestis pit mayster me tell
Off venery Kelenne by fyrth or by ffelt
To this quod the mayster I shall the answere
Off all bestis bot . ii . the hert and the hare
From the Annunciacion of olwe lady day
The hert then releues the sooth for to say
Till saynt Petris day and paule . and the hare right :
From the Purificacion of olwe lady bright :
Till the translacion Kelaups : leue ye me
Off saynt Thomas tce of Caunturburie .

To vndo the wylde Boore .

Wit my chyld of the boore for to speke moore
When he shall be vndoone I tell you he foore
pppiij . breedis ye shall of hym make
Nowe tell you my sonnes Wit Beete ye shall them take
The fyrst of them is the hede What euer he fallt
An oter is the coler and so ye shall hit callt
The sheldys on the sholderis : therof shall . ii . be
Then eyther side of the shoyne departid in . iij .
The pestellis and the gambons depte them . ii .
And . ii . feletys he hath : forgete not thoo
Then take is legges and is feete & sheweth youre sleight
For they shall of his breedys be countid for . viij .
Departith the chyne in . iii . peas and nomoo
And take the youre breedis . ppp . and . ii .
And sayte put the grece When it is take a Way
In the bladder of the boore my chyld I you pray
For hit is a medecyne : for mony maner pyne

How ye shall breek a Hert .

And for to speke of the hert While he thynke oon
My chyld fyrst ye shall hym fure When he shall be vndoone
And that is for to say or euer ye hym dyght
With in his olone hornys to lay hym wpright
At thessay cut hym that lordys may see :
A noon fat or leen Wher that he be
Then cut of the coddys the hely euen froo
Or ye begynne hym to flee : and then shall ye goo

At chaullis : to begynne as sone as ye may
 And slyttith hym done even to the assay
 And fro the assay even done the bele shall ye slit
 To the piffitt the the corde Was a way lypit
 Then slit the lyfte legge even first before
 And then the lyfte legge by hynde or ye do moore
 And thees ower legges vpon the right syde
 vpon thessame maner slyt ye that syde
 To goo to the chekys looke ye be prest
 And so fleeth hym done even to the brest
 And so fleeth hym forth right vnto the assay
 Even to the place Where the corde Was cut a way
 Then fleeth thessame Wyse all that ower syde
 Bot let the taylt of the best scitt the oon byde
 Than shall ye hym vndo my chyldre I yow Rede
 Ryght vpon his adone skynne and lay hit on brede
 Take hede of the cuttyng of thessame de
 And begynne fyrst to make the Erber
 Than take olt the shulderis . and slyttith a noon
 The baly to the syde from the corbyn bone
 That is corbyns fee : at the deeth he Will be
 Then take olt the selbet that hit be not laste
 For that my chyldre is good for lechecraft
 Than put thyn bonde softely vnder the brest bone
 And the shall ye take olt the riber a noon
 Than put olt the paunch . and from the paunch taas :
 A way Wightly the Rate sich . as he haas
 Hoole it with a fynge . do as I yow kenne
 And With the bloode and the grece fillith hit theme
 Looke threde that ye haue and nedest theto :
 For to selb it With all or ye moore do .

Bestis of the chace of the swete felwte a stinkig

Ther be bestis of the chace : of the swete felwte . And
tho be the Bucke . the Doo . the Beere . the Reyno
the Elke . the Spycard . the Otte . and the Marton .

Ather be bestis of the chace of the seynkyng felwte And
thay be the Roobucke . and the Roo . the Fulmarde . the
Fyches . the Hauke . the Graye . the Fop . the Squyrell .
the Whittat . the Sot . and the Pulatte .

A The namys of diuerse maner houndis

This be the namys of houndes . First ther is a Grehound
a Bastard . a Mengrell . a Mastyfe . a Lemor . a Sp
myell . Rachys . Kenettys . Teroues . Bocheris houndes .
Myddyng dogges . Tryndeltayles . and Fulkherid curris .
and smale ladies popis that beere a Bay the flees and dyue;
tis smale fawtis .

A The propreteis of a goode Grehound.

A Grehounde shulde be heded like a Snake . and necked
like a Drake . Foted like a Rat . Tayled like a Rat .
Spadd lyke a Teme . Chyned like a Heme

A The first yere he most lerne to fede . The secound yere to fel
de hym lede . **A** The . iij . yere he is felow lyke . The . iiii .
yere ther is noon sike **A** The . v . yere he is good ynough
The . vi . yere he shall holde the plough **A** The vii yere he
Witt awayle : grece bittys for to assayle . **A** The . viii . yere
likeladitt . The . ix . yere carisadpitt . **A** And Whyn he is com

my n to that yere : haue hym to the tanner . ¶ For the best
holonde that euer bilke hade . at .ix . yere he is full boode

The propretees of a goode hors .

A Goode hors shulde haue . xxi . propretees . and condicions .
The first is to Wit . iij . of a man . iij . of a Roman . iij . of a fow
iij . of an haare and . iij . of an asse .

Off a man wolde wolde and hardy .

Off a Roman fayre brestid faice of herte & esy to lip wypon .

Off a fow a faice tiple short eris With a goode trot .

Off an haare a grette eygh a dry herte . and Well cennynge

Off an asse a bigge chyne a flatte lege . and goode houe .

Well trauelid Women nee Well trauelid hors Bez neu goode

¶ Arise early . serue god deuouteli . and the Worlde besily doo
thy Bekke Wiseli . geue thyn almese secretly Go by the way sad-
ly . Answer the peple demurely . Go to thi mete appetideli .
Sit ther at discretely . Of the tonge be not to libralli . Arise
se therfrom tempatly . Go to thi soper soborly And to thy
bede mecelly . Be m thyn Inne Joydely Plese thy loue du-
ly . And slepe surely .

Werthe wele theys . iiii thynges .

¶ Ther be . iiii . thynges principall to be dread of euery Wise man

The first is the cause of olbre holy sader the pope .

The secunde is thindignacion of a prync Quia indignacion
regis uel principis mors est .

The thirde is the fauor or the Wilt of a Iuge .

The iiii . is Schlaunder & the mutacion of a comynalte .

Who that maketh in Cristynmas a doog to his larder .
And in Marche a Solb to is gardpnez .
And in May a sole of a Whise mannyes counsell .
He shall neuer haue goode larder . sayre gardyn . Mer We
le kepyd colnecell .

Asfer from thy kynnyesmen keste the .
Wrath not thy neighborys nept the .
In a goode corne cuntre threste the .
And sitte wolne Robyn and rest the .

Who that byldys his hous all of salowes .
And prickyth a blynde hors ouer the salowys .
And suffrith hys Wyfe to seche many halowys .
God sende hym the blysse of euerlastyng galowis .

If theis be not directid then go thei at a ventyr

There be iii . thynges fult harde for to knalb .
Wyche Way that thay Wilt draue .
The first is the Wayes of a yong man .
The secunde the cours of a vessaylt in the see .
The thridde . of an Edder oz a serpent sprent .
The . iii . of a folde sittynge on any thyng .

Too Wyues in oon hous . too cattys and oon mous :
Too dogges and oon boon : theis shall neu accorde : oon .

Who that manneth hym With his Rynne .
And closith his croofte Wyth cherytres .
Shall haue many legges brokynne .
And also fult lpytptt goode seruyes .

The Compaynys of beestys and fowlys .

a Herde of Hertis	a Pryde of Lionys
an herde of all man kynde	a Sleuth of Beeres
an Herde of Swannys	a Cete of Graies
an Herde of Cranys	a Herp of Conys
an Herde of Corlebyes	a Riches of Martrons
an Herde of Kynnys	a Besynes of ferretis
an Herde of harlottys	a Grace of grehoundis of .ij.
a Mye of ffesauntys	a Lece of Grehoundis of .iij.
a Beuy of Ladies	a Coupull of spaynellis
a Beuy of Roos	a Couple of rennyng houndis
a Beuy of Quaplis	a Litter of Belpis
a Sege of kynnys	a Kyndyt of yong Cattis
a Sege of betouris	a Spyngher of Horis
a Sorde or a sute of malardis	a Dryft of tame Swayne
a Mustre of Pheockys	an Harasse of hysse
a Walke of Synctis	a Ragg of coltis or a Rake
a Congregation of peple	a Haren of Mulis
an Epaltynge of Larkis	a Tippe of Bete
a Wache of Nyghtingalis	a Tippe of haaris
an hoost of men	a Bagle of gees
a ffelishippynge of yomen	a Brode of kynnys
a Cherme of Goldesynches	a badelynge of Dokis
a Cast of Krede	a Noonpaciens of Byues
a Couple or a payre of totallis	a State of Prynces
a fflyght of Doves	a Thongh of barons
an unkyndenes of Rauenes	a Prydens of wykeris
a Claterynge of choughes	a Supfluyte of Nunys
a Dissimulacion of breddis	a Schole of clerkes
a Route of Rynghis	a Doctryne of doctoris

a Conūtyng of prechours
a Sentence of Iuges
a Dampnyng of Iurouris
a Diligens of Messangeris
an Obeisance of puauntis
a Sete of wysheris
a Daught of wotelewis
a Proude shewyng of taloris
a Tempans of cokys
a Stalke of fosteris
a Booste of saudiouris
a Laughtre of Osteloris
a Blosyng of Tauerneis
a Malepertnes of prodleris
a Thraue of Throsheris
a Squatte of Dalbteris
a Fighytyng of beggers
an wntrowth of sompneris
a Melody of Harpers
a Pauuerty of pyperis
a soltelty of sergeauntis
a Tabernacle of bakers
a Drifte of fishers
a Disgysyng of Taplours
a Bleche of solteris
a Smece of Corpyouris
a Clustre of Brappes
a Clustre of chorlis
a Rage of Maydmys
a Rasult of knaups
a blusht of boyes

an vncredibilite of Cocoldis
a Coup of partrichis
a Sprynge of Telis
a Desserte of Iaplyng
a fall of Woodcockis
a Congregation of Pleuers
a Couert of wotis
a Duett of Turtallis
a Titangis of Pies
an Ost of spawbis
a Swarme of bees
a cast of haukis of p^e tour. ii
a Hece of thessame haukis. in
a Flight of Goshaukes
a Flight of swalolbes
a wldyng of Rookes
a Murmuracion of stares
a Route of Woluess
a Lepe of Letardis
a Shrewdnes of Apes
a Skulke of Thups
a skulke of ffoxis
a Nest of Rabettis
a Labor of Mollis
a Mute of houndes
a Kenett of Rachis
a Sute of a lyam
a Cowardnes of curris
a Soundre of Wilde swyne
a Stode of Maas
a Chase of Assis

a Droue of Mete
 a flocke of Shepe
 a Bagle of Women
 a Pepe of chylamys
 a Multipleng of husbandis
 a Pontificalite of prelatis
 a Dignyte of chanonys
 a Charge of curatis
 a Discrecion of Prestis
 a Saulte of frenis
 a bhomynable sight of motis
 a Scott of fflyth
 a Example of Maisteris
 an Obsuans of herimptis
 an Eloquens of lalheperis
 an Epecucion of Officeris
 a faith of Marchandis
 a puision of stebardis of hous
 a Kerff of Panteris
 a Credens of Selberis
 an vnbrerlyng of kezueris
 a Safegarde of Porteris
 a Blast of hunteris
 a Thretenyng of courtyeris
 a Promple of Tapsteris
 a Flyng of pardeneris
 a Mistebeue of paynteris
 a Lash of Carteris
 a Scoldyng of kemsteris
 a Wonderyng of Tynkeris

a Waybardnes of haybardis
 a Worship of Buteris
 a Neuthriupng of Zogoletis
 a ffraunch of Mylneris
 a ffeetre of Bilberis
 a Borpyng of Bochoris
 a Tynket of Corueseris
 a flocke of Shourmeris
 a Drunkship of Coblers
 a Saulte of fopis
 a Clustre of Mottis
 a Rage of the teethe
 a Rascault of Hopes
 a Disworship of Scottis

C Epilic

Here folow the dew termys to speke of breeth-
 yng or dresyng of dyuerse beestis and fowlis & t
 And thesame is shewed of certayn fysshes .

A Dere brokeme .
 A Goose revede
 a Pigge ladede and spæde
 a Capon salufede
 a Cheeson frusshyd
 a Cong conlacede
 a Crane displayde
 a Curlew conioyntede
 a Ffesabnt alet
 a Quayle Wynnge
 a Glouer Mynsed
 a Pigeon thygged
 A scalone leechyd
 a Swanne lystre
 a Lambe shulderide
 a Kide shulderide
 an Hen spoplede
 a Malarde conbrastid
 an Heron dysmembred
 a Pecocke disfigured
 a Beture contachid
 a Partich alet
 a Raale brestyd
 a Wodecokke thygged
 an Egge Tyred
 a fyre Tymbered

Now of fysshes

A Salmon Chyned
 a Pyke splatted
 an Hadooke sided
 a Cheuen fynned
 a Sole loyned
 a Burnarde chyned
 a Tenche salced
 an Ele troufoned
 a Breeme splayed
 a Harbitt tuskid
 a Tought gobetid

Ye shall say thus .

An hert Herbourghith
 a Bucke lodgith
 an Esquex lodgith
 a Roo beddith
 a poman beddith
 an haare in hys forme shul-
 dering or leenyng .
 a Cong sittynge .
 a Wodecokke brekyng

Here now folowynge shall be shewed all the Shyres
 And the Bysshopryches of the realme of Englonde
 And ye shall vnderstonde that the Shyres be Written before
 and the bisshopryches of thessame as Wit folowynge next aft
 and then afterwarde as shewed the Prouynces of this londe.

A Kent .	Caunturbury .	Rouchestre .
A Southesex .		Chychestre .
A Haampshyre .	Sutherey .	Wyndchestre .
A Wyldeshyre .	Barkshyre .	Salisbury .
A Somersete shyre .	Dorset shyre .	Bathe .
A Deuonshyre .	Cornelwyle .	Excestur
A Essex .	Medesey .	London .
A Northfolke .	Suthfolke .	Morlbyche .
A Cambrigeshyre .		Elye .

A Lapeetre . Huntynghon . Northampton . Hertford . Bed
 ford . Bokyngham . Oppynford . Lyncolne . Lyncolne

A Gloucestur .	Worcester .	Wigorn .
A Herfordshyre .	Herford .	
A Cheshyre .	Shropshyre .	pte of Lancashire .
		Chestre .

A Northeshire . Staffordshire . Darbshire . Notyngham
 shyre . and oðer as parte of Lancastreshyre . Norke .

Prouynces of England .

Aunturbury . and Norke . Stafford . Darby . Notyngham .
 Northumberlonde . Durham . Westmerlonde . Tendale . Razlile

Here in this booke folowynge is determyned the lynage
of Coole armuris: and how gentilmen shall be knowyn
from vngentill men. and how bondage began first in aungell
and after succeded in man kynde. as it is shewed in processe
bothe in the childer of Adam and also of Noe. and how Noe
tauped the Worlde in .iij. parties to his .iij. sonnes. Also
ther be shewyd the .ix. colobris in armys figured by the .ix.
orders of aungelis. and it is shewyd by the forsayd colobris
Wyth ten Worthye and Wyth ten Royall. and of rigaliteis Wi;
che ten noble and Wyche ten excellent. And ther ben here the ver
tues of chivalry and many othe notable and famolise thyng;
ys to the plesure of noble personys shall be shewyd as the Wer
kys folowynge Witteneses Who so euer likyth to se thaim and
rede thaim Wyche Were to longe now to rehers. And after
these notable thyngs aforesayd folowyth the Blasping of all
maner armys in latyn french and English.

Incipit Liber armorum.

Beyng in Worthenes armes for to bere by the Royall
blode in ordynance all nobill and gentyll men from the
hyest degre to the lastest i this booke shall be shewed. and to
desceuer Gentilnes from vngentilnes. **I**n so moche thatt
all gentilnes cummys of god of heuyn. at heuyn J Wylt begyn
Where Were .x. orders of aungelis and now seonde bot. ix. in co
ole armuris of knawlege encloyned full hye With precious sto
nes. Where lucifer With mylionys of aungelis obte of heuyn felt
wnto hett and odyr places and ben holdyn ther in bondage. and
all Where created in heuyn of gentill nature. Al bonde man or a
churle Wylt say all We be cummyng of adam. So lucifer With his
cumpny may say all We be cummyng of heuyn. **A**d adam the

beginnyng of man kynde Was as a stobbe consprayed and con;
flesshed . and in the braunches is knoblegge Wiche is rotun
and Wiche is grene .

How Gentilmen shall be knowyn from churlis
& how they first began . And how Noe deuydyd
the world in . iii . partit to his iii sonnys .

Now for to deuyde gentilmen from chortis in haast it shall be
preued . Ther Was neuer gentilman nor churle ordenyd by kyn
de bot he had sadre and modre . Adam and Eue had nothyr fa;
dre nor modre . and in the sonnys of Adam and Eue Was foun
de both gentilman and churle . By the sonnys of Adam and
Eue Seth Abell and Cayn deuyded Was the royalte blode fro
the congentill . A brother to slep his brother getary to the lall
Wher myght be more congentelnes . By that did Cayn become
a churle and all his offsprynge after hym by the cursynge of god
and his owne sadre adam **A**nd Seth Was made a gen
tilman throw his sadres and moderis blissynge . And of the
offsprynge of Seth Noe come a gentilman by kynde

Noe had . iij . sonnys begetyn by kynde . by the modre . ii .
Bece named Cham and Sem . and by the sadre the thirde Was
nampd Jafeth . Wit in theys . iij . sonnys gentilnes and con;
gentilnes Was founde **I**n cham congentilnes Was founde
to his owne sadre won to disaues his preuytes and laugh
his sadre to scorne **J**afeth Was the yongist and repreued
his brodre . Than like a gentilman take mynde of Cham . for
his congentilnes he Was become a churle : and had the cursynge
of god and his sadre Noe . And Whan Noe awoke he sayde
to Cham his sonne : knowyst nott thow how hit become of

Cayn Adam soon : and of his churlysh blowe . All the Worlde
 is drownde saue We . viij . And now of the to begynne ungen-
 tilnes and a cause to destroye vs all : vpon the hit shall be
 so I pray to god that it shall fall . Now to the I geue my
 curse byked kaptise for eu . and I geue to the : the north parte
 of the Worlde to dralbe thyn habitation for thez shall it be .
 Where sowle and care calde and myschef as a churle thow
 shalt haue . in the thirde parte of the Worlde Wich shall be calde
 Europe that is to say the contre of churlys .

Jafeth eu hez my sonne thow shalt haue my blissing
 we i stede of Seth Adam son I make the a gentelman to the We-
 ste parte of the Worlde . and to the occident ende : Where as Welth
 and grace shall be . thez thyn habitation shall be . to take that other
 thezde parte of the Worlde Which shall be calde asia that is to say
 the contre of gentlemen .

And Sem my son also a gentelman I the make to multipli-
 abellis blowe that so bykedli Was slayn . the oriente thow shat
 take that other thezde parte of the Worlde Which shall be calde affri-
 ca . that is to say the contre of tempurres .

Of the ofspryng of the gentelman Jafeth come Habraham
 Moyse Aaron and the profettes : and also the kynge of y^e right
 lyne of mary . of Whom that gentelman Jhesus Was borne very
 god and man : after his manhode kynge of the londe of Jude
 of Jues gentelman by is modre mary prynce of Cote armure .

How longe Cote armures wer begunne afore
 thyncarnation of oure lorde Jhesu cryst .

Jafeth made first Gargel and thez in he made a batt in toker

of all the Worlde . and afterwarde . iiij . petre and . xxiij . before
 the incarnation of Criste : Cote armure Was made . and figured
 at the sege of troye Where in gestys troianorum it tellith that
 the first begynnyng of the labbe of armys Was . the Wiche Was
 effugured and begunne before any labbe in the Worlde . both the
 labbe of nature . and before the . p . comendementis of god

And thys labbe of armys Was grounden vpon the . ix . or
 derps of angelis in heuen encloyned With . ix . dyueris precious
 stonys of colobris and of vertus dyueris . also of them as fi
 gured the . ix . colouris in armys . as in noblme to begynne the
 first stone is callid Topasion

Prim⁹ lapis

The first Stone is calde Topasion signyfing
 golde in armys .

This Stone Topasion is a femy Stone . and golde it is cal
 id in armys . The vertue ther of is : that the gentelman the Wi
 che thys Stone in his cote armure berith a fure messanger in his
 kyngh batyll shall be . The Wiche Stone is refued in the angelis
 crowne that Was a true messanger and a fure in his kyngh ba
 tyll of heuen When they faught With Lucifer

Secū⁹ lapis

The secunde Stone is cald Smaragdus a graue
 ly Stone signyfing vert in armys

The secunde Stone is calde Smaragdus a grauell Stone . &
 vert it is calde in armys . The vertu ther of is : that the gentyl
 man the Wiche in his cote armure it berith kene and hardy in his

kyngs batell shall be . the Rich Stone is reserued in the chancel
les crowne that Was bene and hardy in his kyngis bataille of he;
uen When they faught With Lucifer

Tercius lapis

And this Stone is calde brusk coloure i armys

The thirde ston is calde an Ametise a duskelli ston brusk
hit is calde in armys . The vertue ther of is : that he the Rich be;
rich in his Cotearmur that Stone . fortunable of victori i his ki
ges bataylt shall be . the Rich Stone is reserued to the victualys
crowne that Was fortunable and victoriods in his kyngs batail
of heuen When they faught With Lucifer

Quartus lapis

And this Stone is calde plūby color i armys

The .iiii. Stone is calde a Margarete a cloudy Stone glum;
by hit is calde in armys . The vertue ther of is . What gentilman
that i his Cotearmure that Stone berith grete goūnaunce of chi;
ualtie in his kyngys bataylt he shall haue . the Rich Stone is res
ued in the ptestatis crowne that Was chualtius of goūnaunce
in his kyngys bataylt of heuen When they faught With Lucifer

Quintus lapis

A loys is calde sinamer or sanquine i armys

The .v. ston is calde a Loys . a sanquine stone or sinamer
hit is calde in armys . The vertue ther of is : the gentleman thatt
in his Cotearmure this Stone berith myghtifull of poler in his
kyngys bataylt shall be . the Rich Stone Was reserued in domina

cionys crowne that Was myght full of polere in his kynngys ba:
tailt of hyrn When they faught With Lucifer

Sextus lapis

And thys stone is calde gowlys in armys

The .vi. stone is calde a Ruby a redy stone . gowlys
it is calde in armys . the vertue therof is . the gentylman that i
his Cotearmure that stone berith hote and full of courage in his
kynngys batayllt shall be . the Rich stone is reserued in the princi
pals crowne that Was hote brinnng as fire in his kynngys ba:
tayllt of hyrn When they faught With Lucifer

Septim9 lapis

A blue stone it is & it is cold asure i armys

The .vij. stone is calde a Saphyre a blew stone Asure hit
is calde in armys . The vertue therof is . the gentylman that in
his Cotearmure berith that stone : Wyse and vertues in his Bez
kyng in his kynng batayllt shall be . the Rich is reserued to trow9
crowne that Was Wyse and vertues in his kynngys batayllt of hy
rn When they faught With Lucifer

Octau9 lapis

A This stone is blake and it is called Sabull

A The .viij. ston is a Dyamond a blake stone . Sable it
is calde in armys . The vertue therof is . What gentylman that i
his Cotearmure thatt stone berith : durabull & consaynt in his
kynngys batayllt he shall be . The Rich stone Was reserued i the
chraubyns crowne that Was durable & consaynt in his kynngys
batayllt of hyrn . When they faught With Lucifer

¶ ix⁹ lapis
¶ A shynng ston and is calde Siluer i armys

Ther be .ix. stone is calde Carbuncle a shynng stone . Silu hit is calde in armys . The vertue theof is : What gentelman y^e m his Cotearmure this stone beath . fult doughti glorious & shynng in his hyngys bataylt he shall be . The Wich stone Was reserued in the Serophyns crowne : that Was fult doughti glori9 & shynig i his kigg bataylt of hupn W^{an} ther faught W^e Lucifer

¶ Of the diuise coloureil for the feld of cotearmur
il . v . bene worthy and .iiii. bene Royall

Ther be .ix. diuise colours for the felds of Cotearmurs
Worthy & .iii. Royall . The .v. Worthy be theys : Gol
de Verte Blawke Plumb9 & Synam . And the .iii. Royall
be thas : Goblis Asure Sable & Siluer . Bot now ast bla
seas of armys ther be bot .vi. colours of y^e Wich .ij. be metall &
iii. colours . Golde & Silu for metall . Vert Goblis Asure &
Sablut for colours . & theys be w^{id} and no moo .

¶ Of nine preci9 stonil . v. be noble & .iiii. of dig

¶ Ther be .ix. precious stonys . v . noble & .iii. of dignite
The .v. noble stonys be theys Topasion Smaragmat Alma
like Margaret & Aloys . The .iii. of dignite be theys Rubi
Saphyr Diamond and Carbuncull

¶ Of the orderil of āgelis . v. be ierarch & .iiii. trō

Ther be .ix. ordys of angelis . v . Ierarchie . & .iii. Crōl9

The .v. Jewelchpe be theys : Angelis Archangelis virtutes
poteſtates & dominacoēs The .iii. Crownli be theys Princi;
pat⁹ Tron⁹ Cherubyn and Seraphyn .

Av. of the dignitel of regalite be noble x.iiii. at

A thes be .ix. dignites of Regalite .v. noble and .iii. ex
cellent The .v. noble be theys Gentilmā Squier knyght Ba
ron and Lord . And .iii. excellēt be theis Erle Mark Du
ke and Prince

Nyne vertues of preci⁹ ſtonys

Nyne vertues of preci⁹ ſtonys ben thes .v. generall and
iii. ſpeciall The .v. genall ben theys A ſure meſſenger Rene
& hardy fortunat of victori⁹ Cheualr⁹ of goūnaunce & myghti;
full of power The .iii. ſpeciall be theis : hote of courage Wyſe &
redy & vertues in Werkyn⁹ Durable & conſaunt full doughti &
glorioſe ſhynyn⁹ .

AThe .iiii. vertuel of cheualr⁹

Hovre vertues of cheualr⁹ ben thes : The fiſt is iuſte in
his beſteis . clennes of his pſone . peti to haue of the poore . to be
gracious to his preſon . to be reuerent and faythfull to his god
The ſeconde is that he be Wyſe i his bataill . prudent i his fightig
knowyn⁹ & haupn⁹ mynde i his Wittis . The .iiij. is p^r he be nott
ſlow i his Weris loke he fore p^r his qūlt be true thanke god e
uer of his victori⁹ & for to haue meſure i his ſuſtināce . The .iii
is to be ſtrōg & ſtedfaſt i his goūnaunce . to hope to haue p^r victori⁹

And wode not frome the felde and not to shame his coe arma
re . Also that he be not to lossefull of his manhod Take that he
be curtes lobbly and gentill and With olde rebaldry in his
langage .

Here shall be shewed the .ix. artikelis of gentil
nes . v of them ar amorous and iiii souerayn

Ther be .ix. articles of gentilnes . and of theym .v. bene
amorous . and .iii. soueren . The .v. amowls gentilneses
ben thes Lordeli of colntenalnce Treteable in langage
Wyse in his answere Persfite in gouernalnce . and There;
fult to saythfulnes . The .iii. souerayn gentilneses ben theis
Jelbe othes in swerpyng . Hopom to goddis byddpyng . Kno;
pyng his olone birth in berpyng . and to drete his souerayn to
offende .

Ther be ix. vices contrary to gentilmen

Ther ben .ix. vices contrari to gentilmen of the Wiche .v.
ben indeternynable and .iii. deternynable The .v. indeternyna
ble ben theys : oon to be fult of slooth in his Weris . an othz
to be fult of boost in his manhode . the thrid to be fult of colbard;
nes to is enemy . the saurth to be fult of lechri i his body . & the
fifthe to be fult of drynkpyng & dronckunli . Ther be .iii. detez
mynable : on is to reuoke is olon chalange . an othz to slep his
presoner With his olon handis . the thrid to Wyde from his frue;
raygnes baner in the felde . and the fifthe to tell his soueraygne
fals talys

Ther be .ix. iestimable reioyngis in armys

The .ix. iestimable reioyngis of armys ben theys
First is a gentilman to be made a knyght i the felde at batall

The secunde is lyuelode of hym to resapue after manhode
The .iij. is chualy to do by force his soueren **T**he .iiij.
 is ambassatt to be put in his honde for wysdom . **T**he .v. is
 prouises of knyghthode done be force alioundis i honoz of renolune.
The .vi. be calde in armys the .vii. autentike **N**ow folowith
 the .iiij. endyng stremptallis personall **T**he first is a po
 re knyght to be married to the blode Royall **T**he secunde is
 to haue thanke of his souereyn perpetuall . **T**he .iij. is to
 kepe his Cote armure onchampt m triall **A**nd the .iiij. .
 is to kepe all poyntis of is knyghthod as gesys twianorum de;
 clarith .

Know ye that theis ii. orderis wer. first wedlok
 & then knyghthode. and knyghthode was made be
 fore Cote armure was ordened .

The Was non order tot. ij. Wedloke first and knyghthod
 after . **A** knyght Was made before ony cote armure . and O
 lybion Was the first knyght that euer Was . **A**steriali his fader
 come bi the right lyne of that gentelman Jafeth and soth the p
 ple multiplie & had no gouernez **A**nd the cursed peple of Sem
 Were apenyng them **O**libion Was the stryngest and the manful
 lest man in his tyme **A**nd the peple cryed on **O**libion to be thyr
 maister and theyr goünez **A** thousand men Wer than multipli
 ed of Jafethis lyne . **A**steriaff made to his son a garlande a
 bolde his hede of .ij. diueris preciose stonyes in tokenyng of
 chualti to be a goünez of a .M. men . & onto thys same day p
 kny haue his name i late y^e is as moch to sai y^e goün of .iij. me

Olibion knelyd to Asterpall his fader and askyd his blis-
syng . Asterpall toke Olibions swerde that Was Jafethis
faldchon that Tubalt made before the floode : and smote flat
lyng . ix . tymys upon the ryght shulder of Olibion in toke ;
nyng of the ix . vertues of the forsayde precious stonys and
gaue him his blessing With a charge to kepe the .ix . vertues
of charge now folowng as ye shall here .

Theis be the charges or artikelis that every
knyght shulde kepe by the dignyte of his order &
they be ix . v . tempall and iiii goostly

The . i . be . v . temperall vertues & . iiii . goostly vertues of charite
the . v . tempall vertues be theys . he shall not turne his backe
to his enemy for to flee . The . ii . is that he shall truly holde
his promyse to his frende : and also to his foe . The . iii . is
he shall be free of mete and drinke to all his meny a boute him
The . iiii . is he shall kepe maydynes ryght . The . v . is
that he shall holde op wydoys ryght . Theys be the . iiii . vertu-
es of charite goostly . The first is : he shall honoure his fa-
der and his moder . The . ii . is he shall do noon harme to the
poore . The . iii . is he shall be mercifull . The . iiii . is he shall
holde With the sacrifice of the grete god of heuyn . And than
Asterpall did make to Olibion a targett of Olyfe tree With
iij . corneris . ii . a bouen is face and oon doone to the grownde
Warde . m tokenyng that thys Olibion Was the churche of all

the blode of the .iij. sonnes of Noe By the Olif tree he vnder
 stode vieterp for to Bye By the wynt of his target to the gro;
 vnder the cursed brother Cham By the corner of his target a
 houn firtherest that other brother Sem . That other corner
 next to hym selfe betokenyth that gentelman Jafeth the blis
 fed brother of Whome god and man come by right lyne

The maner of knyghthodis ben .ii. oon with
 the Swerde An other with the Bath

Ther be .ij. maner of knyghthodes oon With the swerde and
 an other With the bath The bath is the Worthest by cause of
 iij. Royalties . Don is Whan an yonaged pryncer is made kn
 yght or be crowned kyng The secunde is Whan a kyng or an
 Emperoure is crowned . The thyrde is Whan a quene or an
 Emperis is crowned . The iij . is Whan a kyng or an Em
 peroure cum to speke With an other of dyuerse lordys

Nyne maner of gentylmen ther bene

Ther is a Gentylman of Muncette and of blode

And ther is a Gentylman of bloode

Ther is a Gentylman of Cooctarmur : and theos be .iij
 Don of the kyngys luge . An other of a lordeship . And
 the thyrde is of the kylling of a Saryson

And ther is a gentylman contrapatt

And ther is a gentylman Mporafet

And ther is a gentylman Spirituall

Ther is also a gentylman spirituall and temperall . and
 all thes ben more playnly declared in this booke

T Gentilmen be calde. iiii. maner of wyle one of auncetreis and iii of Cotearmure

Ther be .iii. diuerse maner of gentilmen . Don his a gentyl;
man of auncetreys : With muste nedis be a gentilman of blode .
Ther be .iiij. gentilmen of Cotearmure and not of blode Don
is a gentylman of Cotarmure of the gynges bagge . that is to
say his deuce by an herald 3 gouen . An other gentylman of
Cotarmure is and not of blode a kyng geuyng a lordshipp to a
yoman vnder his sealt of patent to hym and to his eyres for e
uer more he may bere a Cotarmure of the same lordshipp
The thirde his a yoman cristenyd yif he kilt a gentylman forsyn
he may bere the saynyng Cotarmure and noo saynyn a saynyng
cotarmure nethir cristenys cotarmure bi feghtyng in noo wyse
Mit sum men say that a cristen man ouercomyng a cristen man
feghtyng in the list shal bere the cotarmure of him that is ouer
comyn . Or if a souereyn kyng make of a yoman a knyght that
same knyght is a gentylman of blode by the royalte of the kyng
and of knyghthood

A gentylman spirituall

A Ther is a gentylman a churle sone a prestre to be made and
that is a spirituall gentylman to god and not of blode . But
if a gentylmannys sone be made prestre he is a gentylman both spi
rituall and temperall . Criste Was a gentylman of his moder be;
alue and bare cotarmure of auncetreis . The .iiij. Euangelist
berith wittenesse of Cristis Warkys in the gospell With all chap;
postilles . They Were 3elous and of gentylmen come by the right
lyne of that Worthye queene Iudas machabeus bot that by suc
cession of tyme the kynrade felt to puerety . after the destruction

of Judas Machabeus and then they fell to labours & were cal;
de no gentilmen. and the .iii. doctours of holi church Seynt Je;
rom Ambrose Augustyn and Gregori Was gentilmen of bloo
and of cotarmures

Also the diuisionys of cotarmuris be. ix. that
is to witt .v. perfyte and .iiii. vnperfyte

Ther be .ix. dyuisionis of cotarmures. v. perfite & .iiii.
vnperfite. The .v. perfite be theys Termynall Colla
terall Abstrakte Fipall and Bastard.

A Diferens Enbordynge

Termynall is calde in armys all the bretheren of right ly;
ne lethe by fadre or by modre may bere the right heyris cotarm;
ure With a diferens calde Enbordynge

A Diferans Jemels

Collaterall is calde in armys the sonnys of the bretheren
of the right heyre beynge the cotarmuris of theyr fadres With a
differans Jemels

A Diferans molet

Fipall in armys is calde the thirde degre by the right ly;
ne from the right heyre by line male. that may bere there fa
dres cote armure With a differans molet

A Diferans countertreuis

The bastarde of fipall shall bere his fadres cotarmure co
untertreuis. that is to say What so euer he berith in his felde he
shall bere in the colours dyuerse and no moze

How ther be .iiii. cotarmurs imperfite and be born wth owte diferans

Ther be .iii. cotarmurs imperfite : and be borne wth owte
differance . The first cotarmur is if a lordshipp a fore sayde be
gouen vnder patent bi the kyng . and if he die wth owte he^r his
cotarmur is **Don** .

The secunde is the cotarmur of the kyngs gyfte yf he dye
wth owte he^r his cotarmur is done . and yf thes .ij. cotarmu
ris haue osshels forth : the fith degre of theam bringe lyne by
male be gentylmen of blode by labe of armys

The threde cotarmur of the Sarsyn yf the cristyn man
dye wth owte osshels his cotarmur is done . and if he had os
shels forth vnto the fith degre from him by right lyne of os
shels male he is a gentylman of blode

The fialth cotarmur of the chese blode yf he dye wth ow
te ony osshels the hole cotarmur is lost than it fallith to be a
cotarmur of thymperfite bringe wth a differans

All the bastardis of all cotarmurs shall bere a fesse **Su**
tall hit a baston of oon of the .iii. dignities of colouris . excepte
the bastarde of the fipiales . and the bastarde of the brethryne of
the cheue blode Where thevtaunce is departed to euery brother e
like moch thes bastardis shall adde more bagg to his armys
to take a bagg a bagg of armys

Note here well who shall gyue cotarmures

Ther shall none of the .ix. orduris of regallite bot all onli
the souereigne kyng geue cotarmur . for that is to hym impto

perid bi labe of armys . And yit the kyng shall nott make a knyght With othe a cootarmure by fore .

Euery knyght chescapn i the felde mai make a cootarmur knight

In how many places a knyght may be made

A Knyght is made in .v. dyuerse placis In mustering in londe of Beris . In Sembleng vnder baners . In listys of the bath And at the sepulchur

Called cotarmure is on the moderis parte

Called cootarmure is calde the coote of a gentylboman haupng lyuelode Weddyd to a man haupng noo cootarmure . hiz sone may Were hiz cootarmur With a difference of armys durynge his liue by the curtesy of labe of armys . and his sone shall none be so be that the gentylboman be hys or nept of blode to that cootarmure . Or ellis beyng hiz byrth of the blode Royall and than shall hiz hys be hiz cootarmure

How Gentyl men be made of Gromis that be nott of cootarmure nether blode and they be cald vntriall and apocrifate as hit shewith folowng

Ther be .ij. dyuerse Gentylmen made of gromys : that be nott gentilmen of cootarmure nether of blode . One is calde in armys a gentylman vntriall that is to say made up among relygious men as priors Abbottis or Byschoppis . That other is called in armys a gentill man apocrifate that is to say ma

to ryp and goun to him the name and the lyuery of a gentyl;
man .

In armys be vi. differences that is to say ii.
for excellent and iii. for nobullys

Ther be .vi. Differences in armys .ii. : for the excellent .
and .iii. for the nobles . Label and Emborduryng for lordis .
Jewels Moletys Floore delyce and Cupntfoyles for the
nobles .

In blasynge of armys be .ix. quadratis that is
to say .v. quadrate finiall and iii. Roall

In blasynge of armys ther be .ix. quadratis for to con;
sider .v. quadrate finiall and .iii. Roall . If yue qua
drate finiall be theys . Beren . Berundi . Fæty . Geratly . and
Endently .

Beren is called in armys Whan cootarmur is .ix. quar;
teris dyuerse colobris .

Berundi is called in armys Whan the cootarmur is of .ix .

dyuerse colobris : & a fustarget With in the cootarmur of Whatt
colobre that hit be of

Fæty is cald in armys Whan the cootarmur is counterseid

Geratly is cald in armys Whan the cootarmur is polderd
Bot a blasar shall not say he beith Ermen . Siluer polderd
With Ermen Bot he shall say he beith Ermen or ellis in sume
armys he muste say demp Ermen : Wich is to sai Whitli Ermen

In so moch that i the fifthe quadrat fimaft hit is determyned
of the tokenys of armys . or I procede to hit : is shewed Whatt
maner of tokeny a gentylt man may Beer .

A gentelman mai not Beer tokynys of armys bot of steinig
coloure . that is to say his cotearmure yngat or ellis I geratt
With precious stonys

Gerattyng þou . ix . bagges of cotearmuris . First With crof
lettis . and of theym ther be . iii . dyuerse . and the bene theys
Cros fiply . Cros paty . Cros croflettis . and Cros floz

A The secunde baage is flore delyce .

A The threde baage is roflettys

A The folwith baage is pyrnarose .

A The fifthe baage is quynfolis .

A The septhe baage is diaclys

A The seuemith baage is chapelettys

A The . viij . baage is Molettys .

A And the . ix . baage is Cressauntis that is to say halfe the
moone . theys be poliderygis of cotearmuris .

A The fifthe quadrate is calde Endently of . ij . diuse Beis
that is to say beolly lenthly and fressly .

A Beolly is calde i armys Whan a cotearmure is calde En
dentyde of . ij . dyuerse colobris in the length of the cotearmure

A Lenthly is calde in armys Whan p^e cotearmure is Endentid
With . ij . dyuerse colobris in the beirde of the cotearmure

A Fressly is called in armys . ij . manere Beys Fresslage
fess target and fess generall .

Hespe tagge is Whan tokenys of armys be disseuered from the cheef of the costarmure to the right spleyer in the felde

A ffeſſe target is Whan a ſcogion or an engislet is made in the myddull of the costarmure .

A ffeſſe generall is calde in armys Whan the costarmure is Endented With . ii . dyuerſe colours from the laſte poynt of the costarmure to the spleyer

The cheſe is calde in armys the myddys of the costarmure of the right ſyde .

Quadrat is calde in armys Whan the felde is ſet With ſum token of armys .

A quadrant-finall is called in armys Whan the felde is diſcoloured With tokenis of armys hauing no beſt in the felde .

A Quadrant Royall is calde Whan the felde occuppeth y^e token of a beſt or ony other token ſet With in the costarmure to the nombere of fiue .

A The fiſt quadrant is oon token of armys allonli ſett and? Whatt after his byrthe he beareth .

A The ſeconde quadrant Royall is beynge in his costarmur in . thing? calde the tokenys of armys . that is to ſay in . flowe : redlice in . ſpleyals . in . roſes . in . chappletis in . lebardis . in . ly onys . and ſo the . iii . quadrat Royall is to bere a beſt (Roun? pande : betaly - lentially . and feſſely .

Here ſhall be ſhewed what Cootarmuris reſtryp^{al} ben and weer the blaſer ſhall begyn to blaſe .

The cōfurmure be thez called restyall in armys.
¶ On is whan a cōfurmure is barri of dyuerse colouris
to the poynt . and what colour the poynt be of . the poynt is the
felde . Thez the blafer shall begynne .

The secunde cōfurmure restriatt is calde i armys whan
a cōfurmure is pale of dyuerse colouris to the poynt . & what
pale medyt in the poynt y^e colour is the felde The blafer shall
blafe from that colour to the next colour pale .

The threde cōfurmure restriatt is calde in armys whan a
cōfurmure is sentry of dyuerse colouris to the poynt and what
sentry medyt in the poynt y^e colour is the felde . The blafer
shall blafe from y^e colour to the next colour of the lefte side
of the cōfurmure and blafe the colour sentry .

Merke what sentre fixal Mangis Gorgis & o
ther diuerse here now . folowynge be calde i armys

A Sentre in armys is called statar of tentis .

A fixiatt be called in armys mylner pykes .

A Mangys be called in armys a fleue .

A Gorgys be called in armys Water bulgees .

A Elynellis be calde in armys . iiii . quadrantis tancholis .

A Oglys be calde in armys gonestonys .

A Corlettis be calde in armys wastett .

A Diaclys be called in armys scoppellys .

A Myrrie be calde in armys merobris or glasse .

A Feons be calde in armys brode arow hodes .

A Cronkys be calde in armys any bestys hede or neck Thyt chagikli a sonder .

A Demy is calde in armys halfe a best in the felde .

A Countretreuis is calde in armys Whan halfe the best is of oon colour and that other halfe of an other colour .

A Ny cotarmure that berith a crosse to the popnt : the popnt is the felde . as Seynt George berith gollis fildre anglettis of Siluer . bot apens this rule sum blasfemis of armys repungne as hit is shewed in the boke folowyng .

A This . iij . termys . of . and . With shall not be refused in armys bot onys any of thaim

A Ther be diuerse berpyngys of feeldys

Dyuerse berpyngis of feeldis shz be **A** Don is berpyng hole felde . hit is clepyd in armys cloury

A The secunde is berig too feldis . hit is calde i armys Coucli

A The threde is berpyng too feldis in . iij . quarters : hit is calde in armys quartrly

A Ther bene . iij . cote armurys grytty

Thre cotarmuris grytty shz bene in armys . Don is called cheky that is Whan the felde is chekerd With diuise colouris

A The secunde is calde Wynde that is to say Whan the felde is made like Ballois of oon colour or of diuerse colouris

The thirde is calde berry whan the felde is made like go
boletys of dyuerse colours .

In armys be ii. pynponys . also it shewys wat
clawry cownterly and quarterly bene with other

The be in armys calde . ii . pynponys . Don is whan the
feld his a saltre . Seynt andrewys crosse may be clauri co;
witerly quarterly . Clauri is called playn of oon colour .
Cownterly is whan colours quarterly be . ii . colours sett
in . ii . quarteris

The secunde pynpon is called cheffrounce that is a couple
of sparis . and that may be clauri cownterly quarterly gereri
and byally .

Gereri is whan . ii . cheffrounce be to gedur oz moo .

Byally is called whan a barre is be twene . ii cheffrounce

Here endeth the mooste speciall thyngys of the boke of the
lynage of Coote armuris and how gentylmen shatt be knowe;
yn from vngentylmen . and now here folowng begynneth the
boke of blasynge of all man armys : i latyn french & English

Expliat prima pars.

Here beghynnyth the blasynge of armys

I have sheldyd to yow in thys booke a foote holt gentilme
 began. and told the labo of armys Was first ordant. and
 told moni colobris the be m coo armys. and the difference of
 coo armys With mony othez thynggis that here needis not to
 be alised. Now I intende to procede of signys in armys and
 of the blasynge of all armys. Bot for to relpce att the signys
 that be borne in armys as speck spee Ha Dragon Upon a
 Dolfen and flobris and leups it War to longe a twayng.
 nez I can not do hit: the be so mony. Bot here shall shortly be
 sheldyd to blase att armys if ye intende diligentli to poure cu:
 lys. And be cause the cros is the moost Worthi signe among al
 signys in armys: at the cros I Witt beynne. in the Wich thys
 nobull and myghti prynce kynge Arthur hadde grete trust so
 that he lefte his armys that he bare of. in. Dragonys. and ou
 that an othez shelde of. in. crollyngs. and toke to his armys
 a crosse of Siluer in a felde of verte and on the right side an
 ymage of olde blessed lady With hir sone in hir arme. and W^e
 that signe of the cros he dyd mony maruelis after. as hit is
 Brityn in the bookis of cronclis of his troyes Also I haue red
 thys signe of the cros to be sende from god to that blessed man
 Marci as Vincencius sayth. in speculo historiali. of the mar:
 uellis wth of Julian thapostica Emptoure. li. x. he saythe
 thangele brought on to the foresayd Mercuri att
 armure necessari With a shelde of asure and a
 cros fluri With. iii. rosis of golde. as here i this
 And I fonde neuer that euer any armys War
 sende from heuyn bot in thym Was the sygne of
 the cros. Excepted in tharmys of the kynge of fr:
 aunce the Wich armys certanli War sende bi an alyngell from he:
 uyn that is to say. in flobris in maner of Silberdis in a felde

of asure . as hit shewis here . the Wich certain ar
mys Ware geupn to the forsayd kynge of fraunce
in spere of euerlastyng trowbult and that he
and his successores all day With bataill and swe
wedde shulde be punysshid .

Asked here moo questionis of the crossis signe

Now I turne agayne to the signe of the cros and aske a
question : how mony crossis be borne in armys . to the Wich quest
tion vnder a certain noblombur I dare not answer . for crossis
mnumerabull ar borne now dayli . bot decendyng to eueri cros
the Wich a fore tyme I haue seen as fer as I can I entende to
discrib . among the Wich first the playn cros shal be discribed of
the Wich cros moo volutis be made then of mony odyr crossies .
for as moch as Wyse men in blaspyng of armys holde for a we
ri rule that ye moost begynne to blase at the lodyst poynt of the
sheld . if the poynt be of con coloure . and so that coloure that
is in the poynt of the sheld is the felde of the armys

But in that rule to remeue a way all volutis ye most mer
ke dyligently : that . that rule is true With a lityll addicion . y^e
is to Witte that in armys to be blased it is all way to begynne
at the poynt of the sheld : if the poynt be of con coloure . that is
true : if the coloure of the poynt be more copiose or gretter in thos
armys . and then With olde volute ye shal begyn ther . or el
lys not . **A**nd Weer the coloures be equall ptid other on len
gth or ouerwart then euermore ye shal begynne to blase thos
armys in the right side . and in that case ye shal haue no respe
cte to the poynt .

And iff it be asked how berith Seynt george . it is to be

knall that ye most say . latine . **C** Portat co-
 num fustum de argento cum quadam cruce plana
 de rubro . **C** Gallie . Il port argent long cross
 playn de gobles . **C** Anglia . The bevis a fel
 de of Siluer With a playn cross of gobles . as he
 is apperith in theys armys .

And the same maner of Wyse as all crossis haupng a playn
 cross to be blased Therfore thap er : p^r say Seynt george bevis
 the felde of gobles With .iii. quarters of Siluer of Whome the
 resonis 3 lobus not . for by thos resonis a playn cross shuld ne
 ver be founde in armys nez Welny no differens in armys .

C Off an cross of an equall length on eueri parte .

A Playn cross is founte in armys differyng from the first
 cross . and hit is of an equall length on eui parte as it ap
 perith here . and theys armys be harder then the o
 ther to blase as hit is oppn . for the wyse of thys
 cross toldchis not the hemmys or the vnter parte of p^r
 sheelde i no parte in Wich ye shall say that he : that
 bevis theys armys . latine . sic **C** Ille portat de
 auro cum una cruce plana aurea equalis longi
 tudinis ex omni parte **C** Gallie . Il port d'aser long cross pla
 yn dung longus p tout . **C** Anglie . The bewith a fure With a
 playn golden cross of equall length on eui parte . And this is
 the differans in blasynge . that all the wyse of thys cross arne of e
 quall length the Wich mai not be in the playn cross a fore . for the
 foote is the longest parte . and hit be Well made . And this diffe

rens shall appere better in a cote-armure : then it doth in a sheld
e so ther is an euident differens be this p^r. ij. crossis aforesaid

¶ Off a playn cross stragle .

Ther is an oder cross aquall straghter in the myddis then
in theddys With oppn corneris as here not touchyng the
potters part of the sheld in any parte ther of .

and hit is calde a cross patent . And ye shall say
that be the Wich beis this cross beis i this man .

¶ latine sic . Ille portat unam crucem argentea ;
tam patentem in campo nigro . ¶ Gallice . Il
port de sable long cross patee dargent . ¶ Angli
ce sic . He berith Sable a cross paty of Siluer .

¶ Off a cross patent fixibyll .

This cross patent is made dyuerse in the foot of the same
as hit apperith here . And then hit is calde a cross patee
fixible . for i the erth sych a cross may be pychit .

in the Wich cross . iij . of the lxx partes ar oppn
in the corneris and bradder thyan in the myddys . &
his foote is disposid to piche i the erthe . latine .

¶ Ille portat de rubio cum una cruce fixitua
de albo ¶ Gallice . Il port de gullis long cross
patee fiche dargent . ¶ Et anglice . He berith Gullys and
a cross paty fixibill of Siluer . And knawe ye that ther be mo
ny crossis the Wych may be maade fixibill as hit shall be sheld
here folowynge in dyuerse .

Off a playn cros cordyd.

AMong odyr crosseis oon is founde the Wich is cald a cord
did cros as here it is shewed i this cros the Wich is cal
d a corddid cros : for hit is made of cordys . the
Wich resten cros I se bott late : in thazmpe of a
nobill man : the Wich in verp deed Was summe ty
me a crafty man a Roper as he hym selfe sayd .
And ye shall say of him that beith thes azmpe
latine **I**lle portat goulles cum una cruce
plana cordata de argento . Gallice sic . **I**l port de goullez
e long cros playn cordee argent . Anglice sic . **T**he beith
gullis and a cros playn cordyd of Silver .

Off a cros playn pforatid .

Ther is an odyr cros playn the Wich meruelusly fro the
playn cros of Saynt george differis . as here apperith .
And here it is to be merkyd . that thoppynyon of
sum men : sayng is . that thes azmpe be chekherd
azmpe . and this oppynyon is wittusli to be cepte
and for azmpe may not be chekherd bot at the lest
in the nombus of . iiii . and in a grettz nombuz
they may be made . as afterward shall be she
wed . Therfor it is to be said . latine sic . **I**lle portat un
am crucem argentea pforatam in campo nigro . Et gallice sic .
Il port de Sable long cros argent ptee . Anglice .
The beith Sable and a cros pforatid of Silver .

¶ Off a besantid cros.

Over theis crosseis we haue an odyr cros the Riche & false late in tharmys of a certan Januens as here it sheldis And this is calde a besant cros for it is made all of besanttis . and such a cros may be made als so ; ne With lytill carys as With besanttis . for besanttis and lytill carys differ not bot in colore . for besanttis be euer of golden coloure . ne the coloure of the besant shall be eppressed in blasynge of armys . for it nedis not to say a besant of golde for thez be no besanttis bot of golde Therfor it is to be sayd . latine sic .

Ille portat unam crucem talentatam in campo tubeo . .

Gallice sic . ¶ Il port de goblez ung cros besauntee .

Anglice sic . ¶ He berith gobles and a cros besauntid .

¶ Off a cros flury .

Now folowith an odyr cros flury . the Riche is so called as hit apperith here . And therfor hit is calde de flourishyng cros . for hit has flouris in eueri ende copidat de that is to say saue the foote . thys cros flury sum tyme is borne in armys fixabull . And then it is calde in armys a cros flury fixabull . for in .iij. of his endys he is flourishyng and in the foote pitchabull or fixabull . Therfore it is to be sayde of him that beris hit . latine . ¶ Portat unam crucem auream floridam in campo asoreo . Et gallice . ¶ Il port asor ung cros flourettee dor . Anglice . ¶ He berith asure and a cros flury of golde .

And here shall be shewyd of a cross fluzi patent i armys

Now folowith a new cross the which is called a cross fluzi patent . as here it apperith . And hit is calde a cross fluzi patent for he hath his endis opyn and i p^e myddys of eueri ende apperith an othez thryde in the maner of a flobre as it is oppnli shewed in this cross . Therefore it shall be sayd that the be- res of thes armys : beis in this Wyse as folowth first in latyn thus . **P**ortat onam cruce[m] flo- ridam patentem de auro in campo asureo . Et gallice sic .

Il port d'or. ung patee flourettee d'or . Anglice sic .

He berith asure with a cross patent fluzi of golde .

We shall vnderstand here of a playn Wateri cross .

Over ouer ye shall vnderstonde that ther is an othere playn cross the which certainly is calde a Wateri cross . and hit is calde a Wateri cross for hit is made bi the ma- ner of Water troubledd with Wynde . as here hit shewys i thes armys . Therefore he the which berith thes armys beis in this Wyse as it shall folow first in latyn thus . **P**ortat onam cruce[m] planam ondofam de argento in campo rubeo .

Et gallice sic . **I**l port de goblez ung cross playn ondee d'argent . Anglice sic . **H**e berith gobles and a playn Wateri cross of Spluer .

Also ther is a cros that is calde muetkryt.

In armys also ar founde mco crossis the wich ar made of colobris muetkryt or indentat as hys in thys cros appe; nith And it is calde a cros muetkryt for the cause that hit has .n. colobris . soon put m to an o; ther . And of hym that beis theys armys ye sh; all say first in latyn thus . **P**ortat vnam crucem planam muetam de coloribus altis et magis in campo rubro . Et gallice sic . **I**l port de goblez ung cros playn verre dargent et sable . Anglice . **T**he beath gobles and a cros of Siluer and Sable in; uekryt .

Off an other maner cros that is calde a cros croslet .

De folowith an other cros the wiches calde a cros croslet or croslet . and hit is calde croslet for i cuz ender he is croslet as hys apperis . Bot this cros is not so oft borne in armys by hym selfe as other cros is neuer the less mony tymys hit is borne i di; munitioun that is to say in litlest crossis croslet And thes tharmys ar ordeint With litlest cros; sis cruciat . And ye shall say thus of hym yt beis theys armys first in latyn . **I**lle portat vnam crucem cruciatam de argento in campo auro . Et gallice sic . **I**l port asor ung cros croslet dargent . Anglice sic **T**he beath asur et a cros croslet of Siluer . **A**nd shan such crossis ar borne and put i armys as I said

afore i dymynuturys a B^e olde any cōm nombre then thay ar
called in french Crosletys .

C More ouer ther is a cros makulatit as hre it folowis .

Wyt ye Well wit p^t ther is an other cros the Wych is cal:
led a cros makulatit as hre it apperis . And this cros
is called a cros makulatit for h^e is made of mas
culps of the Wych certan makulis ye shalt se af:
terward in the chapit^r of fustyllis makult: and
losyngeys Where this mater shalt be moor playnli
tretit . And h^e that beris thys a^rmpe beris as it
is shewed hre after . first in latyn thus .

Portat conam crucem makulatam de argento in campo a:
fere . Et gallice sic . **I**l port enfor ung cros makeles
argent . Anglice sic . **H**e berith asure and a cros make
latit of Siluer .

Also ther is a cros makulatit and perforatit as hre .

We it knowe : that thys cros makulatit sum tyme is pfo
ratit . in the makeles as it is oppn in the persynge e
foloweng . And thus ye most blase hym .
first in latyn in thys Wyse . **I**lle portat conam
crucem makulatam perforatam de auro in scuto
argenteo . Et gallice sic . **I**l port argent
ung cros de gullez makeles psee . Anglice sic .
He berith Siluer Wyth a cros of golles
makulatit p^rsit .

C Ther is a mylnetis cros as here it shal be shewed .

Here folowis an other cros the which is calde the cros of a milne for hit is made to the similitude of a cōm instrument of yrne in mylne the which berith the mylne ston by the which instrument : that ston in his cōr is boene equally that he deelyne not ouer myche on the right pte ner on the lefte parte . but myniste ryng to eueri parte that : that is his equally and with olde faldre . And thys is geuyn to Juges to be in theyr armyes : and to thos that haue Juris diction vnder theym . That is to say as the forsayd instrument is directe : to the mylne ston equally and with olde gyle . So thos Juges ar bondyn to gyffe equally to eueri man his right . And it is to be sayd y^t the possessor of theis armye beris i this wyse . first i latyn thus . **P**ortat vnam crucem mole dinarem argenteam in campo tubo . Et iam gallice .

Et portat gobllez vng cros molegne dargent . Anglice .
He berith gobblles and a mylnetis cros of Syluer .

Now it shal be shewed of a cros that is turnyt a gayn .

Again We haue a cros the which is calde a cros turnyt a gain . and this cros is calde retornyt : for the cause y^t the endys of this cros on eueri side ar retornyt agayn bi the maner of a Rāmps hōrne . And he that beris theis armye beris i this wyse first in latyn thus . **P**ortat vnam crucem auream iū sam in scuto asureo . Gallice sic . **E**t portat vng cros recercaloe dor . Anglice sic .
And he beris asure with a cros reuersit of golde .

¶ Off a cros forkyd .

Ande stande ye that thes be othez men the Wich beer in theys armys a certan forkyd cros as thys is . And hit is called forkyd : for as moch as that all thei-
dys of hit ar clouyn and forkyd . Therefore hit shall be sayd of thos men that berit theys armys in this Whise . primo latine . **P**ortat onam crucem furcatam de auro in campo asereo .

Gallice . **I**l port d'or ung cros dor .

Anglice . **T**he berith a fure With a cros forkyd of gold .

¶ Off a cros engraylid oz engraidid .

Also thes be certayn nobull men the Wich beer a cros eng-
raylid oz engraylid . as it apperis here folowynge And
hit is calde a cros engraylid for hit is not pla-
yne in ony parte of him but engraylid also Weth
ouer his length as ouer his breed : Neuer the-
les this engraylynge is no proper langage astir
the sight of thys cros : but rather an enderlynge
as trath is Bot it is the comune maner of spe-
kyng in theys armys . Therefore ye most say as I sayd a fore .
And ye shall say of him that beris theys armys in thys Wy-
se . First in latyne thus . **P**ortat onam crucem ingradata-
m de albo in campo rubeo . Et iam Gallice .

Il port de gullys ung cros ingral dargent . Anglice .

The beris gullys and a cros ingrayled of Syluer .

¶ Off a cross cut off .

Fynde yet an othyr cross : the which is borne many tymes
 in the armyes of nobyll men . the which is cald a cross trun-
 catid . And hit is cald trunckatid for hit is ma-
 de of .ii. terys the topes cut a way . as here . Ther-
 fore it is to be sayd that the possessor of theys ar-
 myes beis in latine thus . **¶** *Portat unam cru-*
cem truncatam de argento in campo rubro .
Et gallice . **I**l port de gullez ung cross recoper
 dargent . *Anglice .* **¶** The beirich gobles with a cross trun-
 cid of Siluer .

¶ Off a knotty cross.

Now be ye wit after theys crossis ther is an othyr cross the
 which is cald a knotty cross : the which i certan is cald so
 for hit has many ende certan knottis . as here .
 And it is to be sayde of hym that beis theys ar-
 myes in this wyse . *Primo latine .* **I**pse por-
 tat unam crucem auream nodulatam i scuto a so-
 ro . *Et gallice .* **¶** Il port d'asoz ung cross to-
 tone dor . *Anglice .* **¶** He beis asure with
 a cross knotty of golde .

And this cross is founde othyr while pprtye or figityue i ar-
 myes . and then his foote is figityue as I sayd a fore .

¶ Off a cros fluzri knottid .

Over thies crosse we haue a certan cros fluzri of the Wi; che it is spokyn a foote . the Wiche cros fluzri is founde knotty as here . And that is as I sayd a foote than knottys as founde i thendys and the anglis of the sayd cros . And the heres of the sayd armys latine . *¶* *Portat vnā crucem nodulatā floridā aurtēam in campo de asuro . Et gallice sic* *¶* *Il port asor vng cros florēteē toūne dor .* *Anglice .* *¶* *He berith asure and a cros fluzri knotty of golde .*

¶ Off a cros dolbult ptitid .

A Cros dolbult is founde in the armys of dyuerse nobull men the Wych certan cros is calde a dolbult ptitid cros . For if it be deuyd id oz partid after the long Way oz the brode Way yit ther a bydys on dolbult cros as we may se here . Wit I haue seen many nobull men dolbtyng of thys cros moore then of any cros a fore said : the which neuer the lees after long disputaciōs in thoppymen a foresayd restid and concludid . Therefore that beris thes armys . latine sic . *¶* *Portat vnā crucem duplicatā argentēam in campo nigro . Gallice sic .* *¶* *Il port sable vng cros dolble ptie argent . Anglice sic .* *¶* *He berith Sable and a cros dolble partid of Siluer .*

¶ Off a cros double ptitid florishid

This cros double ptitid is varied sum tyme . and then hit is called a cros double partitid florishid . as here .
 Nevertheless hit is calde a cros flurti impropuri
 as sum men saien for hit saylith the myddys of that
 flore as a noon hit shall folow in the next arm
 ys . the which certan myddys by no maner of wyse
 in that cros double ptitid may be . as a noon it
 shall be shewed . Bot he that berith theis armis
 latine . **¶** *Portat unam crucem duplam ptitam auream in
 campo rubro . Gallice . ¶ Il port de godelz ung cros double
 ptie floretez dor . Anglice . ¶ The berith godels and a cros
 double ptitid flurti of golde .*

¶ Off a cros tripartitid florishid .

But as is shewed afore this cros is calde a cros double
 ptitid florishid for the saylith the myddys of the cros by
 the which the cros florishid is made pite . as here
 hit is oppn . the which certan myddys putt the to it
 shall not be called a cros double ptitid florishid
 Bot rather it shall be calde a cros threfolde ptitid
 flurti . and then it is best blased . for and it be
 opurdiid after the longnes or after the brodenes .
 all way oon parte shall a byde triptitid in the myddis of the cros
 as it is oppn i tharmys afore writtyn . And therefore he that be
 rith theis armis . latine . **¶** *Portat una crucē triptitā de ar
 gē° i cāpo de asuro . Gallice . ¶ Il port d'aser ung cros tres
 ptie floretez argent . Anglice sic . ¶ The berith of asure
 with a cros triptitid floree of Siluer .*

¶ Off a mylneris cros shadowyd or sombratid .

A Double theer is yit of a certayn shadow of a mylnerys cros as it shewith here folowynge . And knaw ye that it is called a shadow of a cros for evermore thys shadow is made of blacke coloure . of what sume uer coloure the felde be of . the shadow is made of blacke . and the bodi of the same shadow is of ye same coloure With the felde . ¶ And he that be with theys armys . latine . *Portat onam crucem sombratam in campo guero* . ¶ Gallice sic . *Il port doz onq cros molegne ombre* . ¶ Anglice . *He beith of golde With a mylneris cros sombratid or shadowyd* .

¶ Off a cros floree patent sombratid .

A Nothez sompuitt is sene of the sombracion of a certayn cros . and thys cros is calde a cros floree sombratid as apperith here . bot truly spekyng and propurli . it is no cros : bot a shadow of such a cros . and the reson is . for the bodi of the said shadow is of the same coloure With the felde . And so the coloure that is in the felde shewith by all the body of the sayd shadow . ¶ And thoo that beez thes armys . latine . *Portant onam crucē floridam patentem sombratam in campo tubeo* . ¶ Gallice sic . *Il port d golblez onq cros patee floritee ombre* . ¶ Anglice sic . *He beith of golles and a cros patent flore sombratyd* .

Off a cros flori patent combratit and perfoatid.

Neuer the les after sum men thys shadovd cros othez by:
 le is persid maruelusly as hit solowith hre and than hit
 is caide a cros flori patent combratid and perfo;
 atid for hit acordis With the croses pcedyng
 exceptid the persyng in the mpydys of the sayd sha
 doo. **A** And then hit shall be sayd that be the
 the Wyche brith this cros. latine. *Portat una
 crucem floridam potentem combratum perfoatam
 cum rubio in campo aureo*

Et gallice sic *Il port dor ung cros pater floulee ombre
 e pater de goubles.*

Englice The brith of golde a cros patent fluri shadovd e
 persyd With goubles.

Aseris moost be Ware of theis armys combratid of the
 Wyche: mony cables be shewed a fore. **B**ot for the bla;
 syng of theis certan armys sum ignorant men of thys crafte
 take the rule goyng a fore that is to Wite of the colowis trans;
 mutid as ye saw a fore **B**ot ther be certan nobles and gentil;
 men in englon the Wyche beere shadovs diuerse in theyr armys
 as Lyon Antlop and othez. and they that beere theys armys
 and hit be a lyon ye shall sai in latyn **P**ortat unum leonē
 combratum in campo aureo **E**t gallice. *Il port dor el ung
 leon ombree.* **E**nglice. The bearith of golde and a lyon
 combratid. **A** And men say that suche psonys as beere theys
 combratid armys had there pgenitoris bearyng the same not com
 bratid bot hole **B**ot the possessiours e the patimonyes descendid
 to othez men. then the Neuyss or Dynnyss men leuyng in goode
 hope and trustyng to haue the possessiours of their pgenitoris;
 beere theys armys combratid. att othez differens a fore said leuig.

for When they haue that patrimony : that thai trustit on . soon
they may bee that lion or other beest of the same coloure the Whi-
che theyr progenytours haue . and it is better to bee thos armis
combratit thenholly to leess theyr progenytours armys .

C Mitt here folowis an odie cros hemyt or borderit as apperis

A Greet doubtte yit remaynys a newys blasfemie of armys i
differens be this thys cros fimbriatit or borderit . as he
re now apperis and the foresayd cros combratit .
in so much that they ar mych like . and it appe-
ris in the first sight that they be bot on . bot and
a man beholde Well thes is a greet differens . for
the border of thys cros is variet as Well fro the
coloure of the cros as fro the coloure of the felde .
and elles is thez no doubtte . Therefore it shall be sayde of hym
that beith theys armys in thys Wyse first in latyn thus .

*Portat onam crucem nigram perforatam floricam patentem
fimbriatam siue borduratam cum argento in campo tuteo .*

Gallice sic . **C** Il port de gullez (ong crois fleurelee patee per-
cee de sabut bordure d'argent . *Anglice sic .* **T** He beith gou-
les With a cros fluri patent persit of Sable borderit W^e Silu .

Now folowis an Ermye cros as it shall be shewyd

A Or certan thez is an Ermye cros . & hitt
is a meruelus cros of y^e Rich thez Was a di-
sputacion at london by a certan hercolde of Bre-
tan . And it Was determynt that theys armys
may be in non other coloure bot as here it apperis
And thys cros is cald an Ermye cros . and it

shall be sayd of him that beris theys armys in thys Wyse as it
 shall folow . first in latyn thus . **P**ortat onam crucem e;
 reminalem . Et gallice sic . **L** port ong croys Etemmee
 Anglice sic . **T**he berith a cross ermyne And here ye moost
 note that the coloure i theys armys shall not be expresseit for this
 cross nez theis armis may not be made bot of theys colouris that
 is to say allone of blacke and White the Which ar the propur colo
 ris of theys armys .

Sufficientli is spokyn of crossis afore . now folowis an odir
 treteys of a puerse armys quarteryt as here shall be shewyd .

Off armys quarteryt sum ar armis quarteryt playn Sum
 quarteryt engradil . Sum quarteryt irrasit . Sum quat
 teryt inuechyt . Sum quarteryt indentit of the Which it shall be
 spokyn euech oon after other . and first of tharmys playn .

It shall be shewyd first of armys quarteryt playn.

Thre maner of Wyse armys may be quarteryt . The first
 maner is oppn Whan . ii . opuerse armys ar borne quar
 terli as it is oppn and playn in tharmys of the kynge of Fraun
 ce & of Englonde And ye shall say of hym
 y^e beris theys armys thus as folowys . first
 i latyn **I**lle portat arma regis Francie &
 Anglie quarterata . Et gallice sic .

L port lez armes de France et d'angle
 terre quartereles . Anglice sic . **T**he beris
 tharmys of France & Englonde quarterli.

And it shall not be tedious to no man that Fraunce is put be
fore Englonde i blaspyng. bot the cause is this. for tharmys of
Fraunce in armys be put afore and be haue a genall rule p^r
Whylome i armys be .ii. colouris oz moe i the poynt of the shel;
de. then ye shall not begyn at the poynt to blase them. bot in the
right pte oz side of thos armys. that same colour the founde i the
right side of p^r shelde is not the felde of tharmys. for it mai fortu
ne it is not the gretist colour i tharmys as aforesayd bot les oz With
othir equall. and neu the les ye shall begyn to blase ther.

Off armys quartly borne now it shall be shewyd.

The secunde maner of Wyse of bepyng quarterit armys is
Whn .iiii. diuse armys quartli be borne as here is shewyd
And be that be is theys armys: be is .iiii. diu
se armys quartli. latine sic. Ille portat qua
tuor arma diuisa quartata. Gallice sic.

If port quarter armes diusez quarteleer.
Anglice sic **H**e beith .iiii. armys diuse
quartli. And then if it be askyt how theys ar
mys shulde be blasit. The blaser most begyn i the hyest cornell ou
the right side pcedyng to euery armys. tharmys in the right side
blasit: ye most go to the odu side & then to the thirde side & aft
to the last. And ye most know that theys armys be sit afore be
playn armys quarterit.

Ther is an othir man of bepyng of armys quartit Whn .ii. ar
mis quarterit be borne quartli. and it is borne most i armys of
quenes and so bare that noble quene of Englonde quene Anna
Wyse to that wyatt pryncce Kyng Richard the secunde: the Wyche
bare tharmys of Englonde & of Fraunce and of thempoz of Al
mayn quartli & in .p^ror. ptes. that is to say in the right side of

the shelde in the first quarter she bare tharmys of fraunce .iij. flo
 redecies of golde i a felde of asure . & i the secunde quart. iij. Li
 bartis of golde i a felde of golbles . & i y^e thirde quart an Eagle
 splayd wth .ij. neckis . & i che. iij. a blake Upon ramppng i a fel
 de of Silu . and so chaungeably she bare theys armys m. pvi.
 quarters the Wich seldyn is seen in any armys .

Off armys quarterit and engraylt nobb shall be shewyt

Nobb I shew yob y^e sum time we haue armys quarterit &
 engraylit . that is to Witt Whan euy armys i his quart is
 engraylit as hre apperis . & it shall be sayd of him
 y^e beis theis army thus . first i latyn **P**ortat
 de auro & rubio arma quarteriata & ingra;
 data . Et gallice sic . **P**ortat dor et golbles
 quartlee engraylee . Anglice sic **T**he berith
 of golde & gelbles quarteriy engraylit . And thei
 ar cald armys engadit for they ar made of .ij. colouris the Wich
 gaditly ar broght to gedir on coloure in to an other coloure

Off armys quaterit and irasyt nobb I Will speke .

As Ertan armys thei be quarterit and irasyt
 as hre apperis . the Wich etan armys ar cal
 led quarterit armys irasyt . for the colouris be ra;
 sit owt as oon coloure i rasynge Ware take alway
 from an othir . And it shall be sayd of him y^e be;
 ris theis armys in latyn thus . **P**ortat arma
 quarteriata irasa de albo & nigro . Gallice sic **P**ort
 dargent et Sable quartlee irase . Anglice sic **T**he beis
 Siluer and Sable quarterely irasyd.

Off armys quarterit inuechyt nold here it shall be shewyd .

Ther be yet folownde armys quarzeli inuechyt . or as sum men say they be armys quarterit of cololours inuechyt as here apperis . the Wyth for soth ar calde armys quarterit inuechyt or of colobours inuechyt . for i them ar .ij. colours quarzeli put : y^e toon i to the othir . & so con colobours is inuehit i to an othir . Therefore it is said of hi y^e beris theis armys i this Wyse first i latyn thus *Ille portat quarzatum de asurio et auro inuectis* Et gallice sic . *Il port quarzeli veire asor et dor* . Englice sic . *The berith quarzeli inuechyt of asure and golde* .

Nold of armys quarterit indentyt it shall here be shewyd .

Quarterit armys be founde deuerse the Wyth ar calde indentit as here apperis : and they ar calde indentit for .ij. colobours oon in to an othir by the man of teth ar indentit : as is oppn i the shelde . And thus ye shall blase theym first in latyn . *Portat arma quarzatiata indenta ; ta de rubio et auro* . Gallice sic . *Il port quarzellee endentlee de goblez et dor* . Englice . *The berith quarzeli endentit of gobles and golde* .

Off armys partit aftir the long Way here shall be shewyd .

Intende nold to detemyn of armys partit after the longe Way the Wyth can partynge aftir the long Way or on length is made many man of Wyse . *The first pticion for soth is*

of .ij. colouris in armys after the long Way in the playne man

C Ther is also a ptyng of armys of .ij. colouris ingrauyt .

C And also ther is a ptyng of .ij. colouris irrasit .

C Also forsoth ther is a ptyng of .ij. colouris mueckyt .

C And ther is an othis ptyng of .ij. colouris endentat .

C Ther is also a ptyng of .ij. colouris clobbdit or nbulatit .

C And more ouer ther is a ptyng of .ij. colouris Waterz .

Her is I shewyd to you that ther be certan armys partit after the long Way of .ij. colouris in the playn Way as here apperis i theys armys . And they ar calde ptat armys for they be made of .ij. colouris equal li ptit . And he that beris theis armys beris thy i latyn . *Ille portat arma partita plana secun; dum longum de asorio et albo . Gallice sic .*

C Il port asor et dargent playn ptee . Angli ce sic . **H**e berith asur and Syluer playn ptit .

C Off armys partit the long Way ingrauyt I will shew here

Also ther is pticoun of armys engrauyt the long Way as is said afore by engraylyng of .ij. colouris to gediz as here apperis . And theys armys ar calde armys en; grauyt ptit after the long Way of siluer and Sa ble . And it shal be sayd of him that berith thes armys i latyn thus . *Portat arma ptita secun; dum longum ingradata de argento et nigro . Gal; licie sic* **C** Il port dargent ingraylee et Sable p; tee du long . Anglice sic **H**e berith Syluer and Sable in; grauyt ptit after the long Way .

ere now it shall be shewyd of a myghty partit and irasit .

The thrid maner of Wyse ar founde a myghty partit of .ij. co-
lours & irasit as here . of the Wyche it is to be sayd : as
afore of quartett a myghty irasit . And he that
beris thes a myghty : beris in this Wyse as folowys
first in latyn thus . *Portat arma pita secundū
longum irasa de argento et rubio . Gallice sic .*
Il port ptee du long argent et de gblez rae
Anglice sic . **T**he berith a myghty partit on
length of Siluer and golles irasit .

Off a myghty pite the long Way and inuectyt now I Will speke

Also the fourth maner of Wyse : a myghty partit as borne af-
ter the longe Way of .ij. colouris inuectyt as here apperis
And thes a myghty be cald inuectyt for the colou-
ris be put oon in to an othir on rounde Wyse .
And thes a myghty differ moch fro the a myghty next
beyng afore irasit . Wherefore it shall be sayd of
hym the Wyche beris thes a myghty thus as it shall
folow first in latyn thus . *Ipsē portat arma
partita secundum longum de coloribus albo et rubio inuectis .*
Gallice sic . *Il port ptee rae du long argent et de*
gblez : Anglice sic **H**e berith partit inuectyt on lengthe
of Siluer and golles .

Off armys partit on the long Baye indentyd þe it is shewyd

Sotheli an othir maner of partyt armys ther is the Bi
sche is calde the fyfthe maner partyt after the long Bay
of .ii. colouris and theys armys ar called partyt
indentyt. for thys cause that .ii. diuise colouris
ar put to gethis: that is to say White and blac
ar put to ged aft the man of menis tethe as it
is sayd afore in the quarterit armys indentyt.
And therfore ye shall say of hym the Bich beris
theys armys in thys Wyse. first in latyn thus. *Portat ar
ma partita secundum longum de argento et nigro indentata.*
Gallia sic. **I**l port partee endente du long argent e sable
Et anglice sic. **T**he beath armys ptit indentit on length
of Syluer and Sable.

Off armys partyt aft the long Bay cloudy or nebulatyd .

In the sept man of Wyse ther be armys borne partyt aft
the long Bay nebulatyt as here it shall be shewyd in this
kockon. And theys armys be calde innebulatyd
for .ii. colouris ar put to gedre by the manere of
cloudys. Therfore the possessor of theys armys be
us in thys Wyse as it shall be sayd first i latyn
thus. *Portat arma partita secundum longum
de argento et asorio innebulata.* *Et gallica sic.*
Il port ptie du long argent e asor mneuepe.
Anglice sic. **T**he beris armys partyt on length of Sil
uer and asure innebulatyt.

Off armys ptyt Water of Syluer and golles this schoon is

More ouer aft theys armys aforesayd pit thez to be ne
armys pertyt after the longe way . and they be Water as
here in this schoon it apperith . and theys armys
as calde Water : for .ij. colouris as in ariet oon
in to an other by the maner of Water troublede w^e
kynde . And ye shall say of him that beis theis
armys in this wyse as folowys : first in latyn .

*Portat arma ptyta condusa secundum longu
de argento et rubio . Gallice sic . Il port ptice du long
argent et de golles condue . Et anglie sic . The beith
armys pertyt the long way of Syluer and golles Water .*

Nob here I begynne to speke of armys pertyt ouerbast :

Here nob folowys to se of armys ptyt ouerbast . the
which certan portacion ouerbast is made as many wyse
as is the ptycion on length . that is to say on the playn way
ouerbast . ingraffyt . israfyt . muerktyt . indentit . in nebula
tit . and Water . Wherefore of theys certayn
shall be shewyd by signys and first I begyne
at playn armys ouerbast . as here it shall be shew
yd . And it shall be sayd of hym that beithe
theys army in this wyse first in latyn thus .

*Portat arma partita extensio plana de ar
ro e asuro . Et gallice sic . Il port ptice transuise dor e
asur . Anglice sic . He beith golde and asure ptit ouerbast
And ye that here is no coloure of that first rule : that is
to say that a man shall begyn at the poynt of the shelde to blase
for here is as mych coloure of golde as of asure .*

Off armys irrasit oulbart nobb here it shall be shewyd .

Nobb of a nothir maner of partycion of colouris in armys
oulbarte I wyl speke . And it is cald irrasit as here it
shall appere in this scotion . of the Wich it is to
be sayd that the gentyll man the Wich beys theys
armys beys in this maner as folowis . first in
latyn thus . **P**ortat arma partita extransuso
irrasa de auro et rubro . Et gallice sic . **I**
port parties transuesse irrase dor et goullez .
Anglice sic . **T**he betith armys partyt ouerbart irrasyt
of golde and goulles .

Nobb of armys partyt oulbarte ye shall haue an exemple .

Armys ther be also identyd oulbart and partyt . And
they be cald indentyd for theyre colouris as is sayd afore
as put conin to an othir bi the maner of menne
teeth . And it shall be sayd of him that beys
theys armys in thys wyse first in latyn thus .

Portat arma pta extransuso identata de auro
et asorio as afore is rehersit . Et gallice sic .

Il port ptie de trauers dor et asor endenter .

Anglice sic **T**he betith armys ptyt oulbarte indentyt of
golde and asur

And to reherse moore of ptyt armys oulbarte it nedis not for
it is rehersyt sufficientli in the rules next afore i armys ptyt on
lengthe . Therfore it shall not be rehersyt here agayn . quia
inutilis est repeticio sonus ad eiusdem . and that is to say

It is an unprofitable charyng of oon thyng to charyse the same
a gain in the next sentens . Therefore to speke moore of arm:
ys portit and figure theym : ocher of mgyrlyt or irmsit mucc
hgt indentit nebulatyt and condityt : it nedys not . for they
be taght sufficiently i the long Way . ¶ And I beleue it shall
be hard to fynde mony moo armys ptyt aft the long Way or ou
ward then as charysit a fore Neu the les if any be funde or se;
ne . in theym the same rules shall be obseruit : as is charysit a
fore . and it is enogh for all armys on that man to be blasit
that any gentyl man birth ptyt .

Of armys the Rich as calde cheiff or an hede I will shewe .

Sotheli certan men holde : y^e theys armys after charysitt
shulde be calde armys ptyt . the Rich certanli 12 2 for y^e :
that ther is no verti ption of the colouris or any licenes of
dysion of colouris . Certanly in armys ptyt it
is requyt althay that the ptyes of the colouris
be equall . and that is not trew in this figure .
for the moore ptye by mych is Siluer . Therefore
ye shall say of hym that beith theys armys the
first in latyn . ¶ *Portat de argento et caput*
suttide asorio cu duabus maculis pforatis de auro . Gallice
sic . ¶ Il port argent ung cheiff d'or et deux molettis
prees d'or . Et anglice sic . ¶ He beith Siluer a Cheiff or
a Chyrtan of asure and ij. molettys pforat of golde .

And ye shall know that i theys armys the rule afore Bre
 tyn most be considerit that is to say : that at the Coon it is to
 begyn to blase if that coloure of the Coon be gratter or more co
 ppous coloure m armys as it is sayd afore. **A**nd more ouer
 it is to be merkyt that no armis albe to be calde ptyt armis bot
 iff they be made of .ij. colours onys partit and no more. for az;
 mys palit az not callit : nor albe not to be calde partyt armys
 all though they be made of .ij. colours. for thes colours not al;
 lonli onys bot dyuerse tymys az partyt as here apperis. **A**nd
 theys armys be calde palit armys for they be ma
 de bi the man of palis. **A**nd it shall be sayd of
 hym that bevis theys armys i latyn thus. **P**or
 tat arma palata de auro et asorio. **G**allice sic.
Al port pole dor et asor. **A**nglice sic.
The berith pale of golde and asure.

Off armys palit conditit now here it shall be shewyd.

Palyt armys of tyme as founde conditit that is to say
 Batten as here apperis. **A**nd theys be calde palyt az;
 mys conditit to the differance of barrit armys
 conditit. the Rich armys barrit may also be con
 ditit as after shall be shewyd. **A**nd it shall be
 sayd of him that bevis theys armys thus m latyn
Portat arma palata condita vel condita de rubro
 et argēto. **E**t gallice sic. **A**l port polee
 condē de goblez et dargent. **E**t anglice sic. **T**he berith
 paly conditit of gobles and Silver.

Off armys palit crokpt and sharpe nobl 3 Dist speke .

Howe and beholde how mony maner of Wyse thes palit ar;
mpe be borne dyuerseli . as it is shewyd in thys boke .
and theis armys nobl shewyd here : be calde palit
crokpt and sharpe . for in theys armys . ii . colo;
ris paly ar put to gethir : on in to an othir cro;
kply and sharpe . Therefore it shall be sayd of hi
the Wyche beis thes armis in thys Wyse . first i la;
tyng thus . **P**ortat arma palata tortuosa acu
ta de nigro et argento . Gallice sic . **E**l port pale d'armes
de Sable et d'argent . Anglice sic . **T**he beith pale crokpt
and sharpe of Sable and Syluer .

Off armys barrit playn nobl here it shall be shewyd .

Here i thys chappure afore is determynyt of palit armis
and in thys chappure nobl folowynge it shall be deter;
mynyt of barrit armys . for the Wyche it shall be knowe that ar;
mpe may be mony maner of Wyse barrit . and
the first maner of Wyse is playn barrit . as here
appereis . And ye shall knowe that thes be certan
armys barrit playn . and then ye shall nott nede
to say i the blasynge of theys armys : be beith pla
yne armys barrit . Bot i all othyr disperynge ar;
mpe barrit : ye most nedys declare the blasynge of theym howe
thos barrit armys differ from playn . for fū be barrit W^e a
Tyon raumpynge or a grebonde or odir beestis & fū be barrit &

poliderit With cres croslettyes molettyes Scescentis smale briddis
 or other difference bot as for theys playn armis afore ye shal
 say in latyn in thys Wyse. **P**ortat arma barrata de argento & ni;
 gro Et gallice sic. **A** Il port barre dargent et Sale.
 Anglice sic. **A** He berith barri of Siluer and Sable

A Off barrit armys sondatit noll I Wyll shew as apperith.

K now ye for etan that armys barrit othis Wile be barrit &
 sondatit that is to say Water. as here it apperith. And
 they be called barrit sondatit for they be made of .ij. colouris me
 tynge to gedce by the maner of a floyng Watre as
 it is oppn afore. And ye shalt say of hym that
 beris theis armys i this Wyse. first i latyn thus
Portat arma barrata sondata de nigro et albo
 Ballice sic. **A** Il port barri sondee de Sable
 et dargent. Anglice sic. **A** He beris barri son
 datit of Sable and Siluer.

A Off armys barrit and murekht ye shale haue exemple
B arrit armys murekht ar borne of diuerse gentill men.
 as here is shewyd. And thay ar called murekht for in
 euery barre .ij. colouris ar put murekht by the ma
 ner of a rounde Way as is sayd afore. And he p^r
 beris this armys beris in thys Wyse. first in la;
 tyn thus. **P**ortat arma barrata de coloribus
 rubeo et albo murectis. Et gallice sic.

A Il port barri verree de golblez et dargent.
 Anglice sic. **A** He berith barri murekht of golbles and Sil
 uer. **A** And I begyn With golbles for that colour is the
 first in the right cornett.

Off armys barryt crokpt and sharpe as here aft is shewit.

Untill men ther be certanli the Wich here armis barryd crokpt and sharpe as here it apperith in theys armys . and thay be called armys barrit for differance of armys the same man of Wyse palit : and thay be called crokpt and sharpe . for as it is sayd a fore . ii . colouris ar put to gethyr crokptli and sharpe . Therefore it shal be sayd that the lord the Wich be as theys armys berith in this Wyse . first i latyn

Ille portat arma barrita tortuosa et acuta de nigro et auro . Et gallice sic *Il port barri dauncetez acute de Sable et dor* *Anglice sic .* The berith barrit crokpt and sharpe of Sable and golde .

Now it shal be shewyd of armys that ar bendly barryt .

Ther be forsothe certan armys bendli barrit . and thei be called bendly barrit . and for this cause they be cald bendly barrit . for . ii . colouris ar iunyt to gether in euey barre bendly . as it is oppn here i theis armis And therefore it shal be sayd of him that beris theis armys : in this Wyse as folowis . first in latyn thus . *Ipse portat arma bendata de rubio et auro . Et gallice sic .* Il port barre bendee de goublez et dor . *Anglice sic .* The berith barrit bendy of Goubles and golde .

Not neuer the lees ye most dyligentli attende in the blasynge of spch armys : as palpt barrit and bendyt . for and they ben not suttelly consaunt a man sodanly onswerynge may lightly in thoos armys be dissapunt . For certainly thoos armys be called palpt armys in the Wich ar folowde so many palys of oon coloure as ar of an other . And iff the palys of bothe the colours ben not equall thoos armys be not palpt .

In diuerse armys of gentill men be folowde . ii . palys of oon coloure . and . iij . of an other as here in theis armys folowynge it shal be shewed . that is to say thes be . iij . palys of gobbles and . ii . of golde for of the coloure of reede apperith . iij . partes in the shelde and tot . ii . allone of the coloure of golde Therefore the gentill man that berith theis armys : beris i this wise & thus ye shal say of him . first in latyn thus .

Portat duos palos aureos in campo rubeo . Et gallice sic .

Il port de gobbles et deux pales dor . Et anglia sic .

He berith gobbles and . ii . palys of golde .

Here ye shal dyligently merke armys barrit and lees barrit .

The most also dyligently attende to the nombre of both too colours in armys palpt barrit or lees barrit of the Wich lpttpt barrit ye most be ware When thay be folowde in armys . as here it is shewyd in theis armys . for spch lynes be called lpttpt barrit to the difference of lttitt barrit . And it shal be sayde that the gentill man the Wich berith theis armys beris in this thys wise first in latyn thus as folowis

Portat unam bartram et duas barulas de albo in campo ru-
bio . Et gallice sic . **I**l port de golblez song barree et deux
barrelettes d'argent . Et anglice sic . **T**he brith golbles con
barre and . ii . litell barreis of Spluez .

Now I wyll speke of armys barred & litell barreis florishyt

Holde how the forsayd litell barreis ar othyrwyle made
florishyngli & than thei be calde florishyt as here i thys
schoon . And they be calde florishit : for they be made bi y^e ma-
ner of a flosure deluce . And ye shall say of him
that is possessor of theys armys i thys wyse as fo-
lows . first in latyn thus . **P**ortat unam bar-
tram et duas barulas floridas albas in scuto siue
campo blodio . Gallice sic . **I**l port de for song
barree et deux barrelettes florit d'argent . An-
glice sic . **T**he brith a fure con bar and . ii . litell barreis flori-
shyt of Spluez .

Now I intende to speke of bendys in armys as here .

Othyr wyle thei is borne in armys a bande as is fownde i
dyverse armys of certan noble gentlemen as here now it
shall be shewyd . And ye moost knowe that it
is calde a bande the which begynnys at the right cor-
ner or the borne of the sheld : and descendith to y^e
lefte side of the same sheld : to the differans of fis-
sures or of litell staups of the which it shall be spo-
ken after . And of hym that has theys armys ye
shall say thus as folows . first in latyn . **P**ortat unam

bendam de rubio in campo auro. Gallice sic. **I**l port
 dor song bende de gblez. Anglice sic. **T**he beth golde e
 a bende of goldes.

Off lifest bendys in armys noll here is an exempull.

May be holl afore it is sayd that certan littill baris ar
 as borne i armys mony tpmys. On the same maner of wise
 as borne littill bendys as here it shall be shewyd. And they be
 calde bendylls to the differans of grete bendys
 as it is opyn. And of hym that beris thes thy
 it shall be sayd. first in latyn as here folowys.

Portat quoniam bendam et duas bendulas de auro
 i campo blando. Et gallice sic. **I**l port asoz
 song bendy et deux bendelettis dor. Anglice sic.

He berith asure a bende and .ij. bendils of golde. And thes
 bendils ar othirwyle florishyd as is shewyd in the figure a fore
 in baris. And in diuse armys they be founde that they be
 chenyt. and sum be polderit with molettis. and sum with odir
 dyfferans the which nedys not to be figurit here

Off armys palit and bendyt noll here it shall be shewyd

The best maner of wyse certainly of beynge of wyse ar
 mps in con sheelde is in thes bendys beting for a man
 that has a patrimony left by his fadyr. and o;
 thez certan londys by his modyr cumyng to him
 to the which londys of his moderis ar appropuzt
 armys of olde tyme for it may hap that thes
 armys coom to hir by the way and descent of hir
 progenyturis. then may the hysre and hym list

here the boott armys of his sadys in y^r boott shelde . And i speche
a bende he may bere his moderis armys as here in the scochon afore
apreas . And it shall be sayd of him that beris theys armys in
latyn thus . **P**ortat arma palati de argento et rubro cum sena
benda de nigro . Gallice sic . **I**l port palee dargent et de goble
les et ung bende de sabull . Anglice sic . **H**ee berith palee of
Syluer and goblles With a bende of sabull .

And vthyrbole i speche a bende ther is founde . iij . moletys
or mangles of golde .

Off armys bende fusillyt here noth I wilt expemult .

One ou ther be founde in armys othe certan bendys so sit
man strange from theys . and here I wylt shew to you a
bende the Wich is calde a bende fusillit : as here ap
preith in this scochon . And it is calde fusillit for
it is made all of fusillis of the Wich certan fusillis
more shall be spokyn afterward . Bot he the Wich
has theys armys beris in latyn thus . **P**ortat
senam bendam fusillatam de auro in campo asorio
Gallice sic . **I**l port asor ung bende fusillee dor .
Anglice sic . **T**he berith asur a bende fusillit of golde .

And thes bende many tymys is borne With strangeris and
specialli in Burgon .

Here now it shall be spokyn of dyverse borduris i armys .

Bordures many and dyverse as founde i armys and as be-
 fore of many nobill men . of the which sum be playn . sum i
 graffit . sum talentat . sum playn polidert . sum chekerat . sum
 gobonettit . sum inuectit . of the which it shall be spokyn eynche
 oon after ordiz . And first of playne borduris I will speke as
 here it apperis . And the bordure is calde playne

When it is made playn of con coloure aloon . as
 here in thys schoon . And it shall be sayde of hym
 that is possessor of theys armys first in latyn thus

Portat tres rosas rubias in campo argenteo
 cum bordura de rubio . Et gallice sic .

Il port argent trois roses de goulez et ung bordure de go-
 dles . Et anglice sic **T**he berith Siluer . iij . roses of gold ;
 les and a bordure of goldles .

Off armys borduris and ingraffit now here folowys example

Armys With a bordure ingraffit othe while as borne of
 certan nobill men as here now is shewit in thys schoon .

And syke a bordure is calde a bordure ingraffit
 for the coloure of hym is put gre by gre in to the
 felde of tharmys as it is oppn here . And the pos-
 sessor of theys armys beris i latyn tong thus as
 folowys . **P**ortat arma de auro fimbriata si-
 ne bordura de nigro ingrada cum tribus macu-
 lis perforatis de nigro . Gallice sic . **I**l port dor trois mul-
 lettis perforees de Sable ung bordure ingralee de Sable .
 Anglice sic . **T**he berith gold . iij . molettis perforat of Sa-
 bull and a bordure ingraffit of Sabull .

Roll of armys bordure and talentit 3 With shelt exemple .

Ther is borne in armys a certan bordure talentit as here .
And it is not necessari here to expres the coloure of the ta-
lentis or besantis : for thay be euer of golde .

And is shalt be sayd of him that beis thes armis
in thys wyse first in latyn thus . **P**ortat co-
num signum capitale de rubio in campo albo bordu-
ratum cum rubio talentatum . Gallice sic .

Il port d'argent ung cheuron de goublez bordu-
re de goublez talentee . Et anglise sic . **T**he birth siluer a
Cheuron of goubles bordure With goubles talentit .

Off armys bordure harpnyng . ii . Cheurons of siluer & c .

Amongstonde ye that certan tymys a bordure is borne in ar-
mys polidreit dyuerse wyys other wyse With molettis With
crossis or With littyll crossis or With besantis or odes dyuse . And
it is calde a bordure polidreit When any thyng is i
that bordure : of What sumeu signe it be . as it
is sayd a fore . and thes signys as crossis molettis
and other ar not countit for etan nombur : for y^e
nombur of that polidreynyng excedis the nombur of
ix And then y^e bordure is calde polidreit as here .

And ye shalt say that the possessor of thes armys beis in this
wyse as folowys . first in latyn thus . **P**ortat unum scu-

tum de rubio cum duobus signis capitalibus de albo et rona bor-
dura puluisata cum talentis . Et gallice sic . **¶** Il port de
gobles oup Cheurons argent et ronz bordure de gobles pol-
vrez talentes . Anglice sic . **H**e berith gobles . ij . Cheurons
of Spluer and a bordure polverit with bifantis .

¶ Wit thes is an othez maner bordure that is calde Chekerit .

We have yet an othez bordure in armys the which is calde a
bordure chekerit . And it is calde a chekerit bordure
for hit is made of . ij . colobres by the maner of a Cheker as
hce it apperis . And it shall be sayd of hym the which beis the
ys armys in this wyse as folowys . first in la-
tin thus . **P**ortat unam cruce[m] rubiam pla-
nam i campo argenteo cum rona bordura scacata
de nigro et argento . Et gallice sic . **I**l port
argent ronz croys plagn de gobles bordure che-
ker de Sable et argent . Et anglice sic .

He berith Siluer on croys plagn of gobles a bordure cheker
at with Sabull & Siluer .

Off borduris gobonatit now hce is an exempull .

Remembre ye more ou that yet by side theys armys the which
I have spoke of afore of borduris : ther is an othez bor-
dure that is calde a bordure gobonatit . as hce it shall be shewyd i
thys booke next folowynge . And hit is calde gobonatit for

hit is made of ij. colouris quadrelli ioynt. p^r is
to say of blacke & white . p^r of hym that beis

thys armys ye shall say in latyn thus as folowis

Portat de argento p duas bendas de nigro et

una bordura de nigro et albo gobonata . Et gal

lice sic . **I**l port argent deux bendes et une

bordure de sable et argent Anglice sic . **T**he beath shewis

ij bendys of Sable with a bordure gobonate of Sable & silver

And thys same bordure have that nobill pryncer the duke

of Gloucestre brother to that nobill Berolme kynge henti the

fifth : the which saynt duke have in his armys the host armys of

frunce and of Englonde quarterly with a bordure gobonate of

Silver and sable as is shewyd in diuise places . And to blase

thys armys it nedis not to be repysit . for it is sufficiently

sight afore in diuise places .

Item of borduris had in armys of colouris inuectis .

Ther be pit borduris i armys of ij. colouris

inuectis . as here in thys figure appe

ris . and hit is calde a bordure inuectis for hit

is made of .ij. colouris to gedys inuectis . And

ye shall say of hym the which beith thys armys

in latyn thus . **P**ortat arma quatrata de rubio

et auro cum una bordura de argento et nigro simul inuectis .

Et gallice sic . **I**l port quartelee de goullez et dor ouesq

acorde not the Rich of necessite shulde acorde iff the forsayd ope
 nyon Wer trid. And of hym that beis theys armys ye shall
 say in latyn. **P**ortat arma contragonata de blodio et albo
 Et gallice sic. **I**l port givone d'asor et d'argent. Anglice sic.
He beith contrari conyt of asure and siluer.

Off pilis armys now here it shall be shewyd:

As much as it is spokyn afore of armys: in the Rich
 the coloris mete to gedys in the myddist poynt world.
 Now solowyth of certan armys in the Rich iij. pi:
 lis mete to gedys in con wone. as here in thys fi:
 gure. And it shall be sayd of hym the Rich be:
 ris theys armys in latyn in thys Wyse.

Cportat tres pilas nigras in campo aureo.
 Gallice sic. **I**l port dor trois piles de sable.
 Et anglice sic. **T**he beith golde. iij. pilis of sable

Off ballis in armys here now it shall be shewyd:

Euer the les ye most consydyr a differens i theys blasyn
 gys of theys armys afore: and theys that cum after
 then ye blase theym in latyn tong. for othez While thys terme
 pila i latyn is take for to be a peece of tymbre to be put vnder the
 palor of a brygge: or to syche a like Werke as i thetempull afore
 And odyz While this terme pila is take for a certan rounde istu
 met to play w^{ch}: the Rich istumet fuyes othez While to the hande

and then it is cald i latyn pila manualis as here
 And other while it is an instrument for the foote
 and then it is cald in latyn pila pedalis a fote bal
 Therfor it shall be sayd of hym that beris thes ar
 mps in latyn *Portat tres pilas argenteas*
in campo rubio . Et gallice sic . ¶ *Il port de*
gobles trois pelettis d'argent . Et anglise sic . ¶ The berith
 gobles .ij. ballis of Siluer .

O Estandi ye most merke that i this figure of ballis a mā
 may soon er . Besfore shortly it is to be know that sich
 ballis may haue all colours but the coloure of golde . for e ther
 be of goldyn colouris : they shulde be cald talentis or besantis the
 which be eu of golden coloure .

Off tortellys or litill Cakys in armys .

Ther be also tortellis y^e be litill Cakys
 the which be grettir then ballys e thar mps
 be truly made as here it is oppn . And he that be
 ris thes armys beris in this wyse first i latyn .

¶ *Portat tres tortellas rubias i campo aureo .*
Gallice sic . ¶ *Il port dor et trois tortellys de*
gobles . Et anglise sic . ¶ The berith golde e .ij. Cakys of
 gobles .

More ouer merke : that as Bele ballys in armys as kakis
 and besantis all way as best wilnde figuris e not pforat

Off fontans or Bellis here I will speke .

Neu the les ther be can nobult men the which ber sich rounde fi
 gurs : the which figuris as cald fontans or Bellis as here ap

peris . the Wich fontane eūmore most be of Whyte
coloure for the thyng the Wich they represent .

For they represent eūmore the coloure of the Wa
ter of a Well the Wich is white And of hym y^e
beis thes armys ye most say in latyn thus .

Portat tres fontes i campo aureo . Gallice sic

Il port dor et trois fonteyns . Anglice sic . **T**he beith
of golde and . iij . Wellis .

Off ryngys the Wich be other rounde instrumentis 3 Witt speke

After thes rounde figuris a fore rehersyt
ther be cīan figuris the Wich be pforat as

be ryngys : as here apperis . And it shall be sayd
of hym that beis theis armys i latyn th9 .

Per
tat tres anulos aureos i campo nigro . Gallice
sic **I**l port de sable et trois anulettis dor . An

glice sic . **H**e beith Sabutt and . iij . ryngys of golde

Off tractys in armys .

Afore it is sayd of borduris i armys . now it folowith to
se of tractis or lynys . and first of a symple tract . and

they be calde tractis for as mych as the felde remay
nyng of tharmys as Bele Wich i as Wich olde . &

an other lyne is drawyn of an other coloure as
here : to the man of a shelde . And it shall be sayd

of hym that beis thes armys i latyn . **P**ortat
vnu tractū simplicem planam aureū i campo asureo

Gallice sic . **T**l port dor vng trace playn dor . Anglice sic

The beith asure a playn tract of golde .

Off a tract engraynt wth booth the sydes here is an exemple .

A tract or a lyne othis While is engraynt on booth the pa
tes as here in thys figure apperith . And then it shall

be sayd of hym that beris thes arms i thes Wy
 se first in latyn thus . **P**ortat unum tractu
 ex utraque parte graduatum de auro i campo rubro
 Et gallice sic . **I**l port de goublez ung trace
 ingraule de chescun coste dor . Anglice sic .
He berith goubles wyth a tract ingrauple on bo
 thy the sydes of golde .

Off a tract doublet and florishyt it shal be shewyt .

Thes tract is othe Wyse doublet as in the arms of the
 Kyng of Scottelonde . as here in this schoon apperis . &
 the forsayd Kyng of Scottelond beris i thes Wy
 se first in latyn thus . **P**ortat duplicem trac
 tum cum floribus gladioli contraposis et uno
 leone rapaci de rubro in campo auro . Et galli
 ce sic . **I**l port dor ung double trace florettee
 countree et ung leon rampant de goublez . An
 glice sic . **H**e berith golde a double trace florishyt contrari
 and a Lyon rampyng of goubles .

Off tractis triplatis and quatriplatis othe Wyse .

Aso of thes arms afore rehersit . I fynde more dyversite
 for thez be certan nobill men the which bere thes tractis
 triplatis as here in thes fygyre . and sum bere hit
 quatriplatis as is founde i diuise armis . And ye
 shal say of him that beris thes arms triplatis
 i latyn thus . **P**ortat tractum triplicatum de al
 bo i campo auro . Gallice sic . **I**l port dor ung
 trace triplee dargent . Anglice sic . **H**e be
 rith golde a trace triplatis of Silver .

Off a tract sympull of .ij. coloris and murekpt an exemple

Ther be other nobill men the which beere a simpull tract of .ij. coloris murekpt as here now it shall be shewyd in thys scochon . And the possessor of theys armpis beiris in this wyse as folowis first in latyn . *Portat unum tractum simplicem de coloribus auro et argento murectis in scuto aureo . Et gallice sic .* *Il port dor ung trace simple verre d'or et d'argent* *Anglice sic .* *The beareth golde and a tract symple murekpt of a fure and Siluer .*

After tractis now it shall be spokyn of fysfuris or staups .

Afore theys fysfuris it is spokyn of bendys : and their differans . Now it shall be spokyn of fysfuris . the which can fysfuris or staups begynne in the lefte borne of the sheldre : & as drawne to the right parte of the sheldre beneath to the difference of bendys the which begynne in the right borne of the sheldre & as drawne to the lefte side of the sheldre beneath . and thys way most the fysfure be drawne as here apperis in thys figure . And ye shall vnderstande that theis fysfuris differ as many ways as the forsayd bendys differ . but it nedys not to be rehersyd for it is playn shewyd afore . Ther be fysfuris or staups playn . murekpt . murekpt . and fysyllatit . as I sayd afore in the place of bendys . And theys staups bastardys as wont to beere or namli thay shulde beere thaym . And then thys fysfure is cald a staffe : & in french it is cald a baston

Bot commynli it is calde a fissure for as mych that he cleuyes
his faderis armys m. ij partes for that bastard is cloun and
deuydpt from the patrimony of his fader. And so sych a bastard
is forbedyn to bere the hoot armys of his fader for the reuerans
of his blode. bot his faderis armys he may bere with sych a sta
ffe as is sayd afore: in signe and finall declaracion of his bas
tardy and to the differance of propur and naturall byre of
his fader. And when ye haue any sych a playn fissure or a
staffe i armys or engraylit muechpt or fusillatit: of that some
staffe ye shall say as a fore is rehersit in the chapiture of bendys
moore playnli. And the bastarde the which berith theys armys
possessis in latyn on thys maner as now here folowys.

Portat unam fissuram siue baculum aureum i campo asorio.

Galluce sic. **I**l port d'asor et ung fees d'or. **A**nglice sic.

The berith asure and a fissure or a staffe of golde.

Now here I begynne to speke of armys hedyd as it apperis.

Ther be certan nobull men the which bere armys hedyd as here
it apperith. And ye most knaw that theis armys be cal
led hedyd: when the hyer parte of the shelde that is
to say the hede is made of con coloure or of moo then
of con: & that parte extendys not to the myddis
of the shelde as aboon is shewpt by the shelde.
And knawe ye that in the hedyd armys is a good
man of berpng of dyuse armys as by fortune su
noble man has many londis and grette lordshippys by his mo:
dyr for the which lordys of his moderis he mtendys to bere the
armys of his modyr. and so he may do for it is rightwys.

Not he that descendys of a nobull fadyr or of a gentill man .
 by the wyche he had any simple patrimony . then sych a nobull
 man : and he wylt : may bere the hoolt armys of his moodys in
 the lastyr parte of his shelde . and in sych an herte as I sayd
 a fore he may and he wylt bere the hoolt armys of his fadyr
 And it shal be sayd of hym that beris theys armys i thys wy
 se first in latyn thus . **C**ortat unum signum capitale de ni
 gro in campo aureo cum uno capite rubio et tribus talentis i eo
 dem . Et gallice sic . **A** port dor ung cheuon de Sabull
 et ung Cheff de golblez et trois besantis en la mesmes .
 Anglice sic . **T**he berith golde a cheuon of Sabull w^e
 a Cheff of golbles and .iij. besantis ther in .

And ther be certan nobull psones the wiche ber in the shel
 de afore rehersit of golde as is sayd a fore a Cheuon of Sa
 bull or of sum odyr coloure and .iij. rede wofis or Whyte or sum
 othez sygnys as crossis cressantis braddys or floures and a che
 eff sum of Sabull sum of othez coloure with the signe of molet
 tis or odes tokynnyng the wiche need not to be rehersit . And then
 shal euerich oon of theym be blasit in his nombur like as the
 felde and the signes require : as by fortune sum men bere thus
 to say . The berith Sabull a Cheuon of golde .iij. rede wofis
 of golbles a Cheff of asure wiche .iij. moletys performat of vert
 and thus of all othez differansys .

ad i

Off armys palit wiche oon quarter of an other coloure .

Certainly ther be sum nobull men the wyche bere in ther ar
 mys conquarter of an other coloure dyfferenyng from the

coloure or the colobris of the sheld as here . in the
Rich armis it is to be sayd that the nobill man the

Rich betis theym betith in this Wyse first in latyn .
Portat arma palata de aserio & auro cum una
quartaria eremetica . Et gallice sic . **I**l port
palee d'asor et d'or ung quart d'ermyne . Et anglie
sic . **H**e betith palee asor and golde with con quare of Ermyne .

And it is to be notit that ye most haue a respekt to the co
loure of that pale the Rich shulde ascende to the right borne of the
sheld iff that quarter be not ther . and i that coloure ye most
eu moore begyn to blase thooz armys like as the quart were not
ther as afor is reherst .

Now of armys chekerit here ye shall haue an exemple .

Over ouer other Whyle we se armys chekerit as here now
it appetith in thys figure folowyn and they be cald ar
mys chekerit when they are made of .ij. colours to
the maner of a cheker . And theys armys resay
ue many differens as in hodes or quarters i bar
ris and bendis and other wyles i Cheurons of y^e
Rich it shall be spokyn anon folowyn . And of
hym the Rich possessis theys armys ye shall say in
latyn thus . **P**ortat arma kakkata de aserio et auro . Et
gallice sic . **I**l port kakké d'asor et d'or . **A**nglice sic .
The betith Cheker of asure and golde

Off Cheurons the which in english are calde colpuils of sparris.

There were sotheli in armys certan signys the which are calde Cheurons in french. And they be calde in latyn Signa capitalia wel tigna. and in english a colpuilt of sparris as here is shewyd in theys signes: the which signes by likenes first was borne of carpentaries and makers of holuses. for an holuse is neu made p fite tyll thos sparris be put apon hit: by the maner of an hys. and .ij. such sparris or cheurons ionyt to gedre make a capitall sygne. y^e is to say a colpuilt of sparris. and other while .ij. such be borne in armys and othre while .iij. as it is knowyn. And of him that beris theys armys afore ye shall say thus as folowys first in latyn. **P**ortat de rubio et duo signa capitalia de auro et tribus talentis. Et gallice sic. **J**l port de golbz et deux Cheurons dor et trois talent. Anglice sic. **H**e berith goldes and .ij. Cheurons of golde with iij besantis.

Off a Cheuron or a sygne capitall engraynt here is shewyd.

Also a Cheuron is othre while engraynt as here and then it is to be sayd of hym the which beris theys armys in latyn in theys wyse. **P**ortat unum signum capitale ingratum de albo in campo auro. Et gallice sic. **J**l port d'or: ung Cheuron d'argent engraynt. Anglice sic. **H**e berith a fure and a Cheuron of Splus engraynt.

Off dyuerse and meruelus Cheurons yit 3 With speke .

Over yit i theys signys of Cheurons other While is folowde a coloure in the blasynge of theym . Wher thei be made of dyuerse coloures transmutat as here in this kocheon apperith . And of hym the Wyche beis thes armys ye shall say in latyn . **P**ortat arma quarterata de nigro & argenteo cum uno signo capitali de dictis coloribus transmutatis . **F**allice sic . **I**l port quarterlee de sable & argent & ung Cheuon changee lung de laultre . **A**nglice sic . **T**he beith quarterly Sable and Silver With a Cheuon of the sayd coloures transmutat .

Off Cheurons differynge on the longe Way :

Also theys signys of Cheurons be different after the longe Way in armys as here in this figure apperith . And then of hym the Wyche beis thes armys ye shall say in latyn . **P**ortat arma partita secundum longum de coloribus auro & rubro cum uno signo capitali de dictis coloribus transmutatis . **F**allice sic . **I**l port partie du long de dor & goblez ung cheuon changee lung de laultre . **A**nglice sic . **T**he beith party aft the longe Way of .ii. colouris golde and goulden With a Cheuon of the sayd coloures transmutat .

Off colours among heroddis i blasynge theys armys sayng

Among othyr colours : a coloure the blasynge of tharmis herod folowynge now next 3 haue herod heroddes pretendynge

theym selfe veri conyng in blasynge of armys me:
uelusli to dreeme in the blasynge of theys armys .
And sum holde oon oppnyon and sum an othyr .
neuer the les it is no grete neede to doubte in the
blasynge of theym as to conyng men . Therefore
of hym y^e beis thes armys ye shall say i latyn .

Portat duas ptes capitis futi de rubio q^{ue} etiam ptem de albo ad
modum signi capitalis et tres rosas de coloribus transmutatis .
Et gallice sic . **E**l port lez deup ptes du chief de godblez et le
troisune d'argent ptez en manere du cheueron et trois roses lung
de laultre . **A**nglice sic . **H**e beith . ii . parties of the hede of the
shelde godbles and the thyrde pte Siluer by the maner of a che:
ueron and . iij . roses of the same coloribus transmutat .

Off armys fusyllit in englysh fpyndyllis now I Wilt speke .

Ther be certan gentylmen and nobuls the Wich beere in theyr
armys fusellis : of the nombur of the Wich : my lord of
Gloucester y^e nobull prince uncle to kynge henry the sept Was .
For he had in his armys . iij . fusellis of godbles by the maner of a
bar in a felde of siluer the Wich etan armys this
nobull duke bare by the reson of certan lordes be ;
longynge to the mounte . Now ye shall say of hym
that beis theys armys i this scochon in latyn thys

Portat de rubio et tres fusulos de argento .
Et gallice sic . **E**l port de godblez et trois fusulez
d'argent . **A**nglice sic . **T**he beith godbles and . iij . fusules
of Siluer . **A**nd otherwhyle theys . iij . fusules or . iij . be borne
by the maner of a pale .

It is to be noted that When .iij. fusules or .ij. are borne or more to the number of .ix. the Which number if they exceed: say evermore that those arms be polluted With fustillie or other thynge and noon other Wyse. **C** And so generallie ye most knowe that if any thynge be borne in arms ouer the number of .ix. then those arms be what sum ever they be they are polluted.

Off oon fustillie borne in arms here I will openpult.

Other While oon fustillie is borne allon in arms as here i this figure it apperith. in Which mater I haue had certan heroddis wrote in theyr oppynions. Men the lees it is can that ye shall say of hym the Which beis theys arms With othe wrote i latyn thus as folowis. **P**ortat de rubio cum uno fusulo de auro **E**t gallice sic. **I**l port de goblez, onq fustillie cor **A**nglice sic. **T**he beith gobles and a fustillie of gold.

Off an fustillie of dyuerse colours now here I will speke.

Also theys fustillie sum tyme are borne of dyuerse colours as here in this figure it is shewyd. For it is a moore wrote how theys arms shulde be blasit then they are afore. but ye shall say i latyn of hym the Wyche has thes arms in this Wyse. **P**ortat arma partita ex transuerso de albo et nigro cum uno fusulo ex eisdem coloribus transmutatis. **E**t gallice sic. **I**l port partie de trauers d'argent et sable et onq fustillie de mesmes colours lung de l'autre. **E**t anglice sic

He brith armys partit ouerwart of Siluer & sable With a fustellit of the saam colouris transmutit.

Off fustellis by the maner of a bende here 3 Bilt sūdat say.

Over ouer sych fustellis ar borne in armys by the maner of a bende. as here now aperith And then ye shall say of hym the Wich possesse thes armys in this Wyse first in latyn thus. **P**ortat pnam bendam fustellatam & auro in campo rubeo. Et gallice sic **I**l port de goublez ung bende fustellit dor. Et anglie sic. **T**he brith goubles and a bende fustellit of golde.

Off a bar fustellit in armys here is an exemple.

Aso the be borne in armys thes fustellis in a bar fustellit as here it aperith. And then it is to be sayd of hym the Wich hath thes armys in latyn thus. **P**ortat de rubeo cum pna barra fustellata de argento. Gallice sic. **I**l port de goublez ung barre fustelle dargent. Et anglie sic. **T**he brith goubles and a bar fustellit of Siluer. And sum men say that the forsayd armys began of Beueris for as mych as Beueris use sich fustillis made of sponnyng Bolt

Knowe ye y^e differans betwix ffustillis Masculis & Losynge

Now here ye shall knowe the differans betwix fustillis masculis and losynge. Wherfore it is to be knowe that

fusyllis ar euer more long also fusyllis ar strattys ouerwart in
the balg then ar Mascules . And Mascules ar larger ouerwart
in the balg : and shorter in length then be fusyllis . as here i this
schoon it apperith . And it shalt be sayd of hym
that possessis theys armys in this Wyse . first i la
tyn . **P**ortat de rubio q sep masculas de auro .
Et gallice sic . **I**l port de goubles et .vi. mascu
les dor : Et anglie sic . **T**he beath goubles
and sep masculas of golde .

And theys masculas other While ar pforatit as I sayd ofore
in the chapture of the cross masculatit .

Off an othys maner of masculas yit here I wilt speke .

Also other While ar borne armys masculatit as here now
in this figure folowynge is shewyd . And ye shalt con
uerstande that thos armys be calde masculatit in
the which the forsayd masculas begyn most plentif
ly in the right angle of the shelde . and as endid
towarde the lefte pte . the which certan armys in up
ped ar patit . q ar deuydit i to .iij. palyes yf thei be
subtile consaynt . And of hym that beiris theys
armys it shalt be sayd i this Wyse first in latyn . **P**ortat ar
ma masculata de argento q asorio . Et gallice sic **I**t port
argent et asor masculas . Et anglie sic . **T**he beath
of Silues and asure masculatit .

Of losynge hols and What maner of Wyse they be made.

Also losynge no maner of Wyse be made but i armys be-
dit . nei they may not be made by the selfe . and they be
made att Way as they be made bendit . And ye
shall haue the moost perry differans by this the
forsayd masculatit armys and bendit in the pictu-
ris of the forsayd armys . And ye most take this
for a generall enformation and instruction that
certanli losynge eumore stande vpright : that is
to say that the hyst point or the height : eu ascendis to haue or to
a marmpe bred . so that the hyst point extendys tottaly to the be-
ed of the shelde . and of the ouerlast corneris oon extendis tot-
terly to the right side . and that other corner extendys to the lef-
te side of the shelde . and the last part extendys to the last part
of the shelde dyamecralit as it is oppn in the shelde next a
fore . And so Wich olde doctre be haue the differans of the for-
sayd signes . that is to Wete of Masculus and Losynge .
Nota also the forsayd fupplus neuer be founde pforatit nei lo-
synge afore sayd be neu pforatit .

Know of a signe i armys y^e is calde a Saltori a man of a cross

Ther is an other maner of signe in armys : by wyse
nobull men borne : the Wich is calde a Saltori . and it
is made by the man of a cross of Saynt andrew
as here now it apperith . And this cross is lic-
kynt after certan men to an instrument made in
dyuerse partys the Wich is of a grette magnytude
or largenes : to the comparison of this signe .
And it is Well knowen of nobull gentlmen and

hunneris that spech saltatories az ordant in mony parishes & pla-
 ces to take Wilde beestys the which onys their enterpynge: by that
 instrumente may neu goo a gayn. Wherfore in olde tyme thes
 signys were geuyn to rich men. and otheerlyse calde auaris
 Mygones or leperis the which men suffiz not their tresures i what
 maner of wyse they be getyn: to passe from theym. And of
 hym the which possessis theys armys ye shall say in latyn. Por-
 tat de asorio et unum saltatorium de auro. Et gallice sic.
Il port d'asor ung saultier dor. Et anglie sic. **A** The berith asure and a Saltory or a salter of golde.

Off armys saltre engradit here I will expemphit.

Kow here ye most knaw that theys armys Saltre be o:
 ther While engradit as here in thys figure nobl apperith
 And thep they be alde saltre engradit as it is
 sayd afore in mony placis. as of the cros engradit
 of baris and bendys. And of hym that beis
 theys armys ye shall say in latyn. **P**ortat co-
 num saltatorium engratum de auro in campo a-
 sorio. Et gallice sic. **I**l port d'asor ung saul-
 tier dor engraplee. Et anglie sic. **A** The berith asure and
 a cros saltre of golde engradit.

Off many crosse saltre borne in armys engradit an expemple

Other While they be borne mony crosse saltre i armys en-
 gradit in oon shelde. other While. ij. other While. iij. as

here . And of hym that beis theys armys thus
 it shall be sayd in latyn . **P**ortat conam bar
 ram planam et tria saltatoria ingradata de auro i
 campo rubro . Et gallice sic **A**l port de gold
 lez tong barre playn et trois saultiers engradez dor
 Et anglice sic . **H**e beith goldes oon bar playn
 and iij . saltire crossis engradyt of gold .

1/5
 1/6

Off crollynys in armys borne by the maner of a pale .

It is diligently to be markyt that When We say sich a los
 he beith in spech spynys . Hold theys . iij . signes as to
 ne in armys We say not all Way . For other While theys . iij .
 signes ar put in a sheldr by the maner of a pale . And then ther
 be calde signes palit . as here i thys figure it ap
 peth . And of hym that has theys armys ye
 shall say in latyn . **P**ortat iij . coronas de auro
 palatas in campo asorio . Et gallice sic . **I**
 l port asor et trois coronas dor paleez . Anglice sic
He beith asure and iij . crouns of gold palit .

Off crollynys in armys borne barrit here I Will informe yow

Hold theys . iij . signes othez While be toz
 ne barrit be noth apperith in thys figure .
 And then of hym that beis theys armys ye shall
 say in latyn . **P**ortat tres coronas aureas i
 campo asorio . Et gallice sic . **A**l port asor
 et et trois cownes barrez dor . Et anglice sic .
He beith asure & iij . crouns of gold barrit .

Off .iij. Crowns borne in the Corners of the sheldr .

A certanly thes .iij. crowns be borne i the most comyn Way
in the corneris of the sheldr as here in this scochon it ap
perith . And then ye most thus say that thes .iij.
signes be borne in the corneris of the sheldr . for
that is the most comune & the moost famust maner
of beynng of thes .iij. signes or ani maner signef
The; fore ye shall say that sych a lord beith i la
tyn in this Wyse as here folowys . **P**ortat
de asorio et tres coronas aureas . non expremendo loca . Et
gallice sic . **T**l port d'asoz et trois coronas dor . Et anglis;
es sic . **T**he beith asure and .iij. crowns of golde .

Off fithys borne in armys in dyuse Wyse here is a doctrine

Aneth wolte yit is founde in armys . for as mych as thes
was a certan man that hight Petrus de rupibus in tyme
passit the bisshop of Wyndchester : the Wich baar i his armys iij
Rochys after his adone naam . in Wich armys it is tolbit .
Whether it is enogh to say in the blasynng of them : that he bare
syth iij fithys allone . as here in this scochon .
And certanly I thynke nay . for the rule goynng
a fore . Bot it is thus to be sayd : of the sayd
Petrus in latyn . **P**ortant tres huiusmodi
pifces argenteos natantes in campo nigro . Et
gallice sic . **T**l port de Sable et trois Ro
ches n'apantz argent . Et anglice sic . **T**he beith Sable
and iij Roches swymmyng of Siluer .

And then to tharmys of Salfride lury as
 here nold apperis i this figure And ye most say y^e
 be bare thus in latyn . **E**portant tres lucios
 aureos in campo rufo . Et gallica sic . **I**
 port de goldes et trois lucez dor . Anglice sic .

The berith goldes and iij lucez of golde .
 the Wich certan blasping With olde declaracion here is enough .
 for the sayd fishes ar in thare proper placis as I sayd in the
 rule afore .

Not What shall be sayd of thys man then : the
 Wich beris .ij. barbellis turnyng theyr backys to
 geder as here apperis . Ye most say in latyn thys
Eportat duos barbillos aureos adinuicem i
 ga vertentes in futo asorio puluerisato cu cruci
 bus cruciatis figituris de auro . Et gallice sic .

Il port asor poudre dez croys crocelez fichez et deux bar
 buls dors an dors dor . Et anglice sic . **T**he berith asure
 powderit With crossis croslettys pycche and .ij. barbellis of golde
 backe to backe .

Off armys the Wich ar calde frectis here nold I Wyll speke .

A Certan nobill baron that is to say the lord aubrey of
 the Reame of Englonde bar in his armys a frecte .
 the Wich certan frectis i mony armys of dyuerse gentill men ar
 founde . othez While reede othez While golde . and othez While
 blac othez While simple and othez While double othez While tripart

and other While it is multiplieth ou all the sheld
as here it apperith . and ye most vnderstanden
gret differens by this armys bendit and theis
armys the which be made With the forsayd frettes
Wherefore it is to be markyd that in bendyt armys
the colouris content equally ar dyuidit . Bot i
thes frettes the felde alwai abyde wolt as here . and this for
sayd lordis audeley betis thus in latyn . **P**ortat arma frec
tata de auro in campo rubes . Et gallice sic . **I**l port de gold
lez long frette dor . Anglice sic . **T**he beith goldes and
a frette of goldes .

Off armys haupng beestis salpentyng or rampyng .

Beestis in tharmys of dyuerse nobiliti as borne rampyng
as here i this figure solowpnyng apperith . of the which i the
booke afore I haue made no mencion . And of
hym that is possessor of theys armys ye shall
say in latyn . **P**ortat de rubio et onum leos
nem de argento . Et gallice sic . **I**l port
de goldes long Leon saliantz argent . Et an
glice sic . **T**he beith goldes & a lion ran
pyng of siluer . And he is also a Lion rampyng for this cau
se . for as mych as the right foote ascendyth to the right borne
of the sheld . and the lefte foote descendyth in to the foote of the
sheld as apperith i the figure . And this same man is obseru
ed in all beestis haupng .iii. feete . that is to say in lionys leopar
dis beestis doggis With other like to them .

Off armys barrit and of labellis borne in armys .

First note Well tharmys of the fadyr as he
 be . and then the differancis as it shall
 be shewyd . for certan thez be dyuise nobyll men y^e
 Wich bere labellis in theyr armys as it shall be
 shewyd i figure after . for the Wich it is to be kna
 we that sych labellis ar not propurly calde signes
 in armys bot dyfferancis of signes . that When it is so : that a
 ny nobyll man haue mony lefult getyn sonnyes : then y^e first son
 the Wich is his faderis ayre : shall bere the hooll
 armys of his fadyr With sum lttill differans as
 here . to Whom specialli is geuyn a moon encre ;
 syng . for that first son is in hope of augmen
 tacion and encreffynge of his patrimony . & thys
 differans may be sum littill molet or a cros croflet
 or sych a like differans .

The secunde broder shall bere the hooll armys
 of his fader With . iij . labellis to the differans and
 in to the signe that he is the thyrde that beris thof
 armys . **A**lso the thyrde broder if thez be any
 shall bere . iiii . labellis i tokyn that he is the fou
 rth : that berith thos armys of Whom the fader is
 the first . the ayre is the secunde . and the secunde broder is y^e
 thyrde : that beris thos armys . And so folow
 ys that the thyrde broder shall bere . iiii . labellis
 as here it apperith in thys figure . And so for
 the iff thez be moo brother ye shall encrese yowre
 labellys after the forme afore rehersit .

And the sunys of thos same brether shall beere the same labellis. And i case that the secunde brother the Rich berith iij. labelles haue .ij. sonnys . certanly thelder soon of thos .ij. the Rich is payre to his fadyr shall beere the hoolt armys of his fadyr : With also many labelys as his fadyr did . With a lictt differans as here it appeith in thys fochon . And hys secunde brodyr shall beere the hoolt armys of hys fadyr With the same labellis as his fadyr baare and no moo With a bordure as here in thys figure next folowynge it shall be shewt . and as it is rehersit in the picture of borduris .

And iff ther be the thirde brodyr then he shall beere hys faders armys With the same labellis and a bordure of an other coloure to the differans of hys brother as it shall be shewt i thys fochon next fowynge

And the chyldyr of thos men shall beere theyr differans not in theyr faders armys . but in borduris and dyspysionys dysuse .

And like as the chylder of the secunde brodyr beynge iij. labellis as dyspysit and dysferit : by theyr signys and theyr borduris . So the chylder of the thirde brodyr be : byng .iiij. labellis : beere the same armys that theyr fader did & also many labellis . And theyr ar dysferit by theyr signys and theyr borduris as afore is rehersit : and dysuse othyr . as ower While a Upon raupynge oon parte reed an othyr blakke .

Now certainly of all the signys the which are founde in armys
as of floures leys and other menuellys tokenys I can
not declare here : ther be so many . But ye shall knowe general
ly that for all tharmys the which lyghly any man has seen in his
days : ye haue rules sufficient as I be leue . to dyscerne and bla
se any of them : and it be so that ye be not in yowre mynde to
hasty or to slopye in the dyscernyng . Nes ye may not oueryn
slopytly the forsayd rules . but diligently haue them in yowre
mynde . and be not to full of confaitis . For by that Witt hunt
in paris is oon othre : or oon while con . an othre while an othre
lyghtly be losys both . Therefore take heed to the rules . If so be
that they be not a generall doctrine : yet shall they profete for
thys sciens greely .

Merke ye wel thes questionys here now folowynge .

Of now to a question I will procede . and that is thys
Whethyr tharmys of the grauntyng of a prynce or of o
ther wyse as better or of sych dignyte : as armys of a manys
propur auctorite take . When that it is lefult to euery nobill
man to take to hym armys at his plesure For the which questi
on it is to be knowe that .iii. maner of wyse we haue armys .

The first maner of wyse we haue othre althow armys the whi
ch we beere of othre fadyr or of othre moodyr or of othre predys
cessoris . the which maner of byng is comune and famous in
the which I will not stonde long . for that maner is best purt

The secunde maner we haue armys by olde merittes as
verey playnly it apperith by the addicion of tharmys of Fraunce
to tharmys of Englonde getyn by that moost nobyll man pryn
ce Edward the first getyn sone of Kyng Edward the thirde y^e
tyme Kyng of Englonde after the takynge of Kyng John of
Fraunce i the batell of Mepsters . The which certain addicion was
lesult and rightwysly doon . and on the saame maner of whyse
myght a poore archer haue take a prynce or sum nobyll lord . &
so tharmys of that prysoner : by hym so take rightwysly he may
put to hym and to his payris .

On the thirde maner of whyse we haue armys the which we
haue by the grauntynge of a prynce or of sum othe lordys .

And ye most know that thos armys the which we haue of
the grauntynge of a prynce or of a lord resayue no question why
that he berith thos same . for whi the prynce wyll not : that sich
a question be askyd . whi he gaue to any man syth an armys as
it is playn in the lawe of nature and Ciuyll . For that same
that pleses thez prynce has the strength of lawe . but if any mā
haue thos armys afore . for that thyng the which is myne with
a rightwys tytill with olde deseryng may not be take frome .
neer the prynce may not do hit rightwysly .

The fourith maner of whyse we haue thos armys the which
we take on olde alwe xxur auctorite . as in thes days open
ly we se . how many poore men by thair grace fauoure laboure
or deseryng : ar made nobylls . Sum by thez prudens . Sū
bi thez māhod . sū bi thez strength . sū bi thez conig . sū bi od itups

And of thes men many by theyr alone auctorite haue take ar-
mys to be borne to theym and to thei baynes of Whoom it nedes
not here to whase p^e names . Neū the less armys that be so taken
they may lesfully and frely bee . Bot yet they be not of so grette
dignyte and auctorite as theos armys the Wich az grauntyd day
by day by the auctorite of a prynce or of a lord . Yet armys bi
a manns proper auctorite take : if an other man take not bo-
ne theym afore : be of strength enough .

And it is the oppynion of many men that an herod of armys
may geue armys . Bot I say if any sych armys be borne by a
ny herod geuyn that theos armys be of no more auctorite then
theos armys the Wich be take by a manns alone auctorite .

ExPLICIT .

There in this booke afore at content the booke of hauyng
and huntynge With other plesuris dyuerse as in the booke apperis
and also of Cootarmys a nobyll Werke . And here now en-
deth the booke of blasynge of armys translatyd and compyt to
gedys at Seynt alons the yere from thincarnacion of oler
lord Ihu Crist . M . CCCC . lxxxvi .

Chic finis diūſor genosie palde pſillit ſet itūctibz pſibz

CSanctus albanus: